الدرس الأول من الغصل الأول

10-2(1) المِقَاوِمِةَ الكِهْرِبِيةَ لَا تَتَوَمَّعُ عَلَى شَدَةَ التَيَارَ فهتفضل ثابتة

 $1.44 \times 10^{-5} - \cup (2)$

الزاوية اللى بشتغل بيها هي ال30 من القانون

الميل = $\frac{R}{I} = \frac{\rho_e}{A}$ الميل = $tan30 = \frac{\rho_e}{0.25 \times 10^{-4}}$

 $\rho_{e} = 0.25 \times 10^{-4} \times tan30 = 1.44 \times 10^{-5} \Omega.m$

(3) ۾ - تظل ثابتة

التوصيلية الكهربية خاصية مميزة للمادة

$$l = 2\pi r N = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{22} \times 50 = 100m$$

$$R = \frac{\rho_0 l}{A} = \frac{10^{-7} \times 100}{10^{-6}} = 10\Omega$$

$$l = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{20}{10} = 2A$$

$$Q = lt = 2 \times 2 = 4C$$

(5) ب-15

$$\begin{split} l_2 &= l_1 + 3l_1 = 4l_1 \\ A_2 &= \frac{1}{4}A_1 \\ \frac{R_1}{R_2} &= \frac{l_1A_2}{l_2A_1} = \frac{l_1 \times \frac{1}{4}A_1}{4l_1A_1} = \frac{1}{16} \\ R_2 &= 16R_1 \\ \tilde{\sigma}_2 &= 16R_1 = 16R_1 - R_1 = 15R_1 \end{split}$$

 $1 - \cup (6)$

الميل
$$= \frac{A}{\frac{1}{R}} = AR = \frac{l}{\sigma}$$

يعلى الميل مقلوب التوصيلية ←الاكبر توصيلية اقل

$$rac{R_1}{R_2} = rac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2}$$
 $rac{R_1}{4R_1} = rac{9 r_2^2}{4 r_1^2}$
 $r_1^2 = 9 r_2^2
ightarrow r_1 = 3 r_2$
مالنسبة بين الاقطار هي نفس النسبة بين الاقطار المن النسبة بين الاقطار المن النسبة بين الاقطار المن النسبة بين النسبة بي

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{L_1 \sigma_2 A_2}{\sigma_1 A_1 L_2} \\ \frac{5}{R_2} = \frac{2}{2 \times 4} \\ R_2 = 4 \times 5 = 20\Omega$$

تزيد عن المقاومة الأولى بمقدار 15 خد بالك هو عاير مقدار الزيادة

$$\Delta R = R_2 - R_1 = 20 - 5 = 15 \Omega$$

$$C.S^{-1} - \xi$$
 (9)
$$W = \frac{W}{QR} = \frac{V}{R} = I \to C.S^{-1} = |V|$$
المين

2-2(10)

$$V = IR = 5 \times 2 = 10V$$

$$V = \frac{W}{Q}$$

$$Q = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{20}{10} = 2C$$

U(11)

$$3.125 \times 10^{19} - 1(12)$$

$$\frac{12}{0.4} = 5C$$

$$Q = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{24 - 12}{4.8 - 2.4} = 5C$$

$$N = \frac{Q}{e} = \frac{5}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3.125 \times 10^{19}e$$

1500-(13)

$$I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{1.25 \times 10^{20} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{1} = 20A$$

$$P_W = IV = 20 \times 75 = 1500 \text{ watt}$$

1-2(14)

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{r_2^2}{r_1^2} \to \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(15) ج- کولوم

$$Q = I.t$$

 $C = A.s$



$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1^2 m_2}{l_2^2 m_1} = \frac{(20)^2 \times 0.4}{(80)^2 \times 0.2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$R_2 = 8R_1 = 8 \times 4 = 32\Omega$$

$$l_2 = \frac{1}{2l_1} , \qquad A_2 = 2A_1$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 A_2}{l_2 A_1} = l_1 \times \frac{2A_1}{\frac{1}{2}l_1 \times A_1} = 4$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{4}R_1$$

44%- (18)

$$l_{z} = l_{1} + \frac{20}{100} l_{1} = \frac{6}{5} l_{1}$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{5}{6} A_{1}$$

$$\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{l_{1} A_{2}}{l_{2} A_{1}} = l_{1} \times \frac{\frac{5}{6} A_{1}}{\frac{6}{5} l_{1} \times A_{1}} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{36}{25} R_{1}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{36}{25}R_1 - R_1 = 0.44$$
 مقدار النغير $R_1 = R_2 - R_1 = \frac{36}{25}R_1 - R_1 = 0.44$ النغيير $R_1 = 0.44 \times 100 = 44\%$

(19) ب – شدة التيار

لأنه عند زيادة المساحة تغل المغاومة فتزداد شدة التيار أما المغاومة النوعية والنوصيلية الكفربية قهى خواص مميزة للمادة تتغير بتغبير نوع المادة

5-1(20)

$$\frac{l}{V} = \frac{1}{R} = 0.2$$

$$\therefore R = 5$$

(21) أ - الاصطلاحي

يسمى بالاتجاه التقليدي او الاصطلاحي

(22) ج – القوة الدافعة الخمرنية

$$J.A^{-1}.S^{-1} \simeq \frac{J}{A}.s = \frac{J}{C} = V$$
 47 مرق الجهدبين النقطتين يساوى (23)

$$V = \frac{w}{Q} = \frac{8}{2} = 4v$$

(24) - تاداد

شدة التبار تتناسب عكسياً مع المقاومة كلما زادت انمقاومة قلت شدة التيار وكلما قلت المقاومة زادت شدة التبار

$$V_{1} = V_{2}$$

$$I_{1}R_{1} = I_{2}R_{2}$$

$$IR_{1} = 3IR_{2}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{1}{3}R_{1}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\rho_{e}l}{3A} = \frac{1}{9}\frac{\rho_{e}l}{A}$$

$$(1) = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2I}{18A} = \frac{\rho_{e}l}{9A}$$

النزم النسبة بين أخطلة ب

$$\frac{\sigma}{\frac{1}{\rho_e}} = \sigma \rho_e = 1$$
 $tan\theta = 1$
 $\theta = 45^\circ$

(27) د

$$R_{1} = \frac{\rho_{e} l}{3A} = \frac{1}{3}R$$

$$R_{c} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2l}{2A} = R$$

$$R_{c} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times l}{4A} = \frac{1}{4}R$$

$$R_{a} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2l}{A} = 2R \leftarrow 1$$

$$R_{b} = \frac{\rho_{e} \times 2l}{A} = 2R \leftarrow 1$$

 $2.01 \times 10^{-4} m^2 - \cup (28)$

$$l_1 = 2l_2, \quad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 8$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2}$$

$$8 = \frac{2l_2 \times r_2^2}{l_2 \times (4)^2}$$

$$r_2^2 = \frac{(4)^2 \times 8}{2} = 64mm^2$$

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 64 \times 10^{-6} = 2.01 \times 10^{-4}m^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{\pi}{6}(29)$$

التوصيلية الكهربية خاصية مميزة للمادة لا تتغير إلا بتغيير نوغ المادة ودرجة الحرارة

الاجابىات



12-1(30)

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$$

خُلَىبالكِ التَيَارِ زَادِ بِمِقْدَارِ 4 يَعْنَى بِقَى 4 6 مُ

$$I_2 = I_1 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6A$$

$$V_2 = I_2 R = 6 \times 2 = 12 V$$

(31) ج

التوصيلية اثكهربية ثابتة مهما اختلف الطول

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{\rho_e}}$$
-ب (32)

$$vol = Al \rightarrow A = \frac{vol}{l}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{\rho_e l}{vol} = \frac{\rho_e l^2}{vol}$$

$$l^{2} = \frac{R.vol}{\rho_{\sigma}} \rightarrow l = \sqrt{\frac{R.vol}{\rho_{\sigma}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 16}{\rho_{\sigma}}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{\rho_{\sigma}}}$$

X-1(33)

الميل =
$$\frac{R}{l} = \frac{\rho_e}{A} \alpha \frac{1}{A}$$

الميل هنا مقلوب المساحة يعنى الاقل مساحة هو الاكبر في الميل يعني X

(34) أَ – تَعْلَ لَلْرِيحَ

عند سحب السلك

$$l_2=2l_1 \qquad \qquad :A_2=\frac{1}{2}A_1$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 A_2}{l_2 A_1} = \frac{l_1 \frac{1}{2} A_1}{2l_1 A_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

 $R_2 = 4R_1$

وصل السلك بنفس المصدر

فرق الجهد ثابت

$$P_{w_1} = \frac{V^2}{R_1}$$

$$P_{w_2} = \frac{V^2}{R_2} = \frac{V^2}{4R_1} = \frac{1}{4}P_{w_1}$$

(35) ج – طوله صغیر ومساحته کبیرة شدة التیار کبیر← عایز مقاومة صغیرة ← طول صغیر ومساحة کبیرة

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1(36)

$$R_a = 2R$$
$$R_b = R$$

عند التوصيل على التوازي

$$V_a = V_b$$

$$I_a R_a = I_b R_b$$

$$I_a \times 2R \simeq I_b \times R$$

$$2I_a = I_b \rightarrow \frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

الزمن ثابت وشحنة الالكثرونات ثابتة

$$\frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{Q_a t_b}{Q_b t_a} = \frac{N_a e t}{N_b e t}$$

$$\frac{N_a}{N_b} = \frac{I_a}{I_b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1.11

الاتجاه التقليدى يعبر عن حركة التيار من القطب الموجب للسالب خَارِجَ المصدر وتكون الالكترولات عكس اتجاه التيار

1 - (38)

$$d_2 = \frac{1}{3}d_1 \rightarrow r_2 = \frac{1}{3}r_1 \rightarrow r_2^2 = \frac{1}{9}r_1^2$$

$$l_2 = 9l_1$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{l_1 r_2^2}{l_2 r_1^2} = \frac{l_1 \times \frac{1}{9} r_1^2}{9 l_1 r_1^2} = \frac{1}{81}$$

7 (38)

يسير النيار من الجهد الأملى للجهد الأمَل فيتحرك من 6+ ل2+

(40)

العلاقة بين الجهد والزمن ثابتة



الدرس الثاني

24v. 6A-1(5)

ال3مغاومات توازي

 $R_t = \frac{12}{3} = 4$ $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{24}{4} 6A \leftarrow المالة الأحداث المالة المالة$

 $I_{E|\Delta l} = \frac{6}{2} = 2A \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}$ قراءة الفرغ الواحد الفوئتميتر يقرأ فرق جهد المقاومة 12

■قبل غلق المفتاح ← يمز في المصباح

 ■بعد الغلق← تظل شدة إضاء A ô ثابتة ←هنشعنق فولتميتر على الغرع

A التيار الكلي ← ثيار كبير

ولا يضرع B ← لا يمر به تيار

وننقله على البطارية

فيهتيان

 $4:11 - \cup (7)$

 $V = IR = 2 \times 12 = 27v \leftarrow قراءة الفولانويتر$

 $V_{\rm R} = V$ alilus وإضاءة B تزداد ← في البداية خان لا يضر) بعدين مر

 $P_W = I^2 R \leftarrow يمز بها ألتيار الخلى <math>R_1$

بمربهم جزء من النيار R₃, R₂

 $I_{0.09|0.01} = \frac{7}{2}$

 $P_{W} = I^{2}R = (\frac{1}{2})^{2}R = \frac{1}{4}I^{2}R$

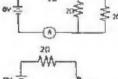
 $P_{W_1}: P_{W_2}: P_{W_3} = I^2 R: \frac{1}{4} I^2 R: \frac{1}{4} I^2 R = 1: \frac{1}{4}: \frac{1}{4}$

(6) خ – لا تتغير شحة إضاءة A وترحاد شحة إضاءة B





$$R_{\text{gips}} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$



$$R_t = 2 + 1 = 3$$

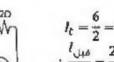
$$I_t = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

■بعد غلق المغتاج:

تلغى المقاومة 2,2 لأنشم توازى مخ سلك عديم

المقاومة

$$R_t = 2\Omega$$







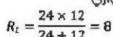
(2) ب- أكبر من الواحد

المصباح 8 يمريه التبار الخلى بيثما المصباح C يمريه جزء من التبار.

(3) ج – أقل من الواحد

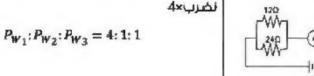
الأميئز المثالى يعنى عديم المقاومة بسلك عديم المقاومة يمربه التيار

ثلغى المقاومتين 10,10









- مقاومة الفرع الأول (فرع المصباحD) صغيرة فيمريه تيار أكبر بينما مقاومة الفرغ الثاني (فرع المصباحين C,A) كبيرة فيمربه تيار صغير فتكون النسبة أقل من الواصد.
 - 2-4(4)
 - روازي (الروازي 24 × 12 $R_t = \frac{24 \times 12}{24 \div 12} = 8$
 - $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{16}{8} = 2A$

36v .





9,9,9 تواری ے

$$\begin{cases} 30 \\ R_t = 9 + 3 = 120 \\ l_t = \frac{V_B}{R} = 1A \end{cases}$$

 $R_{\text{cylic}} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$

التيار يتجزأ بين ال3معّاومات 9,9,9

$$I_{90,a9(0,a)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1A$$

قراءة الغونتميتر هي قراءة فرق جهد المقاومة 9 $V = IR = 1 \times 9 = 9v$

■قبل الغلق

$$R_{\rm c}=2R$$

وبعد غلق المفتاح

تُلغى المِقاومة R₂ لأنها متصلة على توازى مِحَ سلك عديم المقاومة

$$V_{100,\rm eq 10,pH} = IR = 3 \times 10 = 30v$$

$$V_{100 \text{polich}} = V_{60 \text{polich}} + V_{100 \text{polich}}$$
 النقم الوازي

$$I_{60,\text{coloid}} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{30}{6} = 5A$$

يتجمع التهار 5493A

$$I_t = 3 + 5 = 8A$$

 $V_{20,\text{colino}||} = I_t R = 8 \times 2 = 16v$

$$V_{\mathrm{R}} = V_{\mathrm{R}} + V_{\mathrm{3doglook}}$$

لأن فرق الجهد يتجزأ على التوالى.

$$15 = 9 + V_{30,0000,000}$$

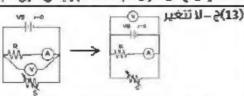
$$V_{3\hat{\mathbf{G}}_{0}\mathbf{G}|\hat{\mathbf{G}}_{0}|} = 15 - 9 = 6v$$

$$I_{34\text{-collicoll}} = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

وهو النيار الخلي للدائرة وهو نفس تيار المقاومة R

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5\Omega$$

عند زيادة المقاومة المتغيرة (S) تزداد المقاومة الكنية للحائرة ويقل الثيار الكلب لأن التيار يتناسب عكسياً مع المقاومة (IV=IRI) ويقل فرق الجفد



تركب فولتميتر على فرغ السؤال ولنقله على

 $V = V_B$ يعنى تابنة مهما تغير اى حاجه يبقى قراءة الأميتر تظل ثابتة

-2(14)

وهو التيار الكلى.

2,2 توازی

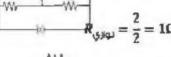
5,اثوالي

$$P_{W} = I^{2}R$$

$$81 = I^{2} \times 9$$

$$I^{2} = \frac{81}{9} = 9A$$

$$I = \sqrt{9} = 3$$



 $R_{\text{collej}} = 1 + 5 = 6\Omega$

وروازي
$$R_{ij}$$
 وروازي R_{ij} $= \frac{6}{2} = 3\Omega$ R_{ij} $= 9 + 3 = 12\Omega$

$$V_B = I_t R_t = 3 \times 12 = 36v$$

(15) د – الأميتر لا يتغير والفولتويتر يزداد الزالق دا للفولتميتر في الحالة الأولى هيبقي يبقرأ فرق جهد المصباح فقط

فبالحانة الثانية هيبقب بيقرأ المصباح والمقاومة فتزداد فراءته أما الأميتر قراءته ثابته لأنّ مقاومة الدائرة لم تتغير.

الاجابـــات



- **少(16)**

المقاومة R يمربها التيار الكلي 1 ثم يتجرأ التياربين المقاومتين R,R

$$\frac{A_1\circ c|_{L^2}}{A_2\circ c|_{L^2}} = \frac{I}{\binom{I}{2}} = 2 \qquad \qquad , I_{\text{Righer}} = \frac{I}{2}$$

2-0(17)

3R, Rفوههٔ وهد المغاومهٔ V_1 $V_1 = IR = 1 \times 4R = 4IR$

$$4R,R,3R$$
يقيس فرق جهد المقاومات كلما V_2

$$V_2 = IR_t = I \times 8R = BIR$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{8IR}{4IR} = 2$$

(18) ج

عند تحريك الزالق نحو X نقل المقاومة المقابلة للمصباح! ويزداد الثيار المار بها فيقل الثيار المار في المصباح وتقل شدة إضاءة المصباح! بينما نزداد المقاومة المقابلة للمصباح? فيقل التيار المار بها ويزداد ثيار المصباح? فتزداد شدة إضاءة

> (19) ب--3,6توازی

المصباح2

$$R_{c,5|k_0|} = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 2\Omega$$

$$R_c = 7 + 2 = 9\Omega$$

$$I_c = \frac{V_B}{R} = \frac{18}{9} = 2A$$

يتجزأ التيار بين المقاومتين 3,6

$$I_{e,\text{phi}} = \frac{I_{\text{[i,mi,a,v,i,i]}} \times R_{\text{(i,i,e,j,d)},\text{(i,j,i,j)}}}{R_{e,\text{phi}}} = \frac{2 \times 2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

 $P_W = l^2 R = (\frac{2}{3})^2 \times 6 = 2.67 watt$

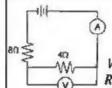
12-5(20)

عُندُما تَحُونَ قَرَاءَةَ الأَمِيتَر بِصَغَرَ فَذَلَكَ يَعَنَي أَنَ فَرَقَ الجَمَّدَ بِصَغَرَ أَي جَمَّدَةً =جَمَّدَةً

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4} \rightarrow \frac{4}{8} = \frac{R}{24}$$

$$R = \frac{24 \times 4}{8} = 12\Omega$$

4.8v,8v-(21)



■مّبل عُلق المغتاح

المغاومة 4 يمر بها النيار الكلي
$$V = IR = 2 \times 4 = 8v$$

 $R_t = 4 + 8 = 12\Omega$
 $V_B = I_t R_t = 2 \times 12 = 24v$

عند غلق المقتاح بتقضل [1] ثَابِنَةُ (نَفْسَ المصحر)

■بعد غلق المفتاح



 $R_{\odot |\wp|} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$

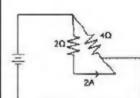
2.8نوالي

4,4نوازي

$$R_t = 8 + 2 = 10\Omega$$
 $I_t = \frac{V_B}{R_t} = \frac{24}{10} = 2.4A$
 $V = I_1 R_{\phi J \phi}$
 $2.4 \times 2 = 4.8 V$

(22) د - 4

توازي 3,6



 $R_{\text{cyliqu}} = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 2\Omega$ $V_{\text{chargeball}} = V_{\text{sharphall}}$ IR = IR

 $2 \times 2 = 1 \times 4$

 $I_{4\hat{\alpha}_{\text{col}}\hat{\alpha}_{\text{ol}}|1} = \frac{4}{4} = 1A$

التيار 1,2 يتجمعوا ويبقى التيار الكلي $I_t = 2 + 1 = 3A$

2, 4ريا

$$R_{t} = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 + 2} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$V_{B} = I_{L}R_{L} = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} = 4\nu$$

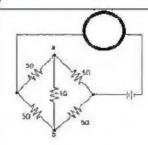
 $\frac{R}{9}$ - \simeq (23)

$$R_{\rm t} = \frac{R}{N} = \frac{R/3}{3} = \frac{R}{9}$$

الاحابيات







14-4 (26) المقاومة 5 اثلي في النص فنتلغى لأن جهد اللقطة وحجهد النقطة

> فرق الجهد=صفر بالنسبة للحلقة -

$$R_{ejall} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$
 الجزئين توثري

 $R_{\text{Upper}} = \frac{10}{2} = 9$

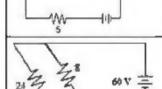
$$R_{\text{vision}} = 10\Omega$$
 خوالي $R_{\text{vision}} = 10\Omega$ خوالي

10,10 توازی ←

(28) د –

$$R_{\varphi,|k_2\rangle|} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\Omega$$

$$R_T = 9 + 5 = 14\Omega$$



$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{24 \times 8}{1} = 60$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{V_B}{1} = \frac{60}{104} = 104$$

يتجزأ التيار من أخر رسمة لأول رسمة يتجزأ التياربين المقاومتين 8,24

$$I_{24} = rac{I_{
m injoin} \times R_{
m injoin}}{R_{
m Ephil}} = rac{10 \times 6}{24} = 2.5 A$$

تيار المقاومة 15=تيار المقاومة 9=تيار الغرع=2.5 $l_8 = 10 - 2.5 = 7.5A$ $\frac{I_{15}}{I_{11}} = \frac{2.5}{7.5} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{I_{15}}{I_{8}} = \frac{2.5}{7.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

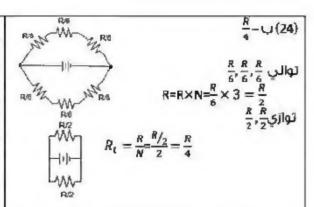
5-2(29) 12,4توازی

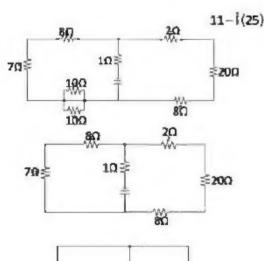
3,R,7 توالی

$$R_{\text{color}} = \frac{12 \times 4}{12 + 4} = 3\Omega$$

$$R_{\rm t} = 3 + 7 + {\rm R} = 10 + {\rm R}$$

 $15=10+{\rm R}$
 $R=15-10=5\Omega$







ئوالى20+20≃40↔20,20ئوالى

$$\frac{6\times3}{6+3}=2\Omega$$
 اوازي $3,6$

$$\frac{24 \times 12}{24 + 12} = 8\Omega$$
 دوازي $12,24$

$$\frac{40}{2} = 20\Omega$$
 ټوازې 40,40 ټوازې

يتم إلغاء المقاومة المقاومتين10,10لانهم

متصلين توازى مخ سلك عديم المقاومة

$$\frac{30 \times 15}{30 + 15} = 10 \Omega$$
دواري 15,30

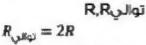
$$R_T = 11\Omega$$

الاحاىات



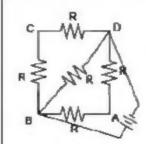


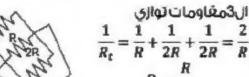
B. Dim



وتواليR,R

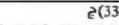
$$R_{\text{collect}} = 2R$$

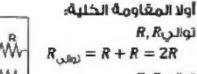




 $\frac{R_{t_1}}{R_{t_2}}$ النسبة بين

$$\frac{R_{\ell_1}}{R_{\ell_2}} = \frac{\frac{5}{9}R}{\frac{R}{2}} = \frac{5}{4}$$



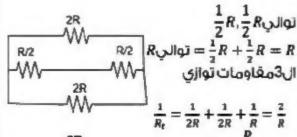


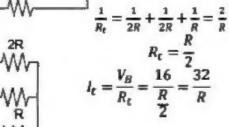
 $R_{collec} = R + R = 2R$

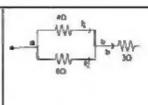
R, Rejlgi

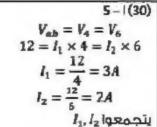
 $\frac{1}{2}R, \frac{1}{2}R$ توالي

$$R$$
توازي = $\frac{R}{2}$

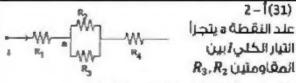








$$I_{\rm t} = I_1 + I_2 = 3 + 2 = 5A$$



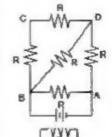
بالتساوى لأن المفاومتين متساويتين

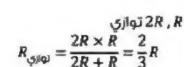
$$\frac{R_3 \dot{Q}_{00} | \dot{Q}_{01} | I}{V_1} = \frac{I}{2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_3} = \frac{I_1 R_1}{I_2 R_2} = \frac{IR}{\left(\frac{I}{2}\right) \cdot R} = \frac{I}{\frac{1}{2}I} = 2$$

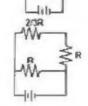
-1(32)

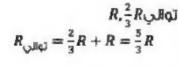






 $R_{\text{collegi}} = R + R = 2R$







المقاومتين توازي
$$R_\ell = \frac{\frac{5}{3}R \times R}{\frac{5}{3}R + R} = \frac{5R}{8}$$

الاحابيات





$$1-\psi$$
 (34) ي (34) ي (34)

1.25A - (35)

المقاومتين توازي

$$R_{t} = \frac{8 \times 24}{8 + 24} = 6\Omega$$

$$I_{t} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{t}} = \frac{30}{6} = 5A$$

يتجزأ بين المقاومتين 8,24

$$I_{24} = rac{I_{|
m injection of the content of$$

(36) ج مقط R₇, R₃, R₂ − ≥

تيار.

متوصلین توازی م R_3, R_2 المقاومة← ثلغى المقاومات.

$$\frac{\frac{3}{4} - 2}{12,4}$$
 (38)
 $12,4$ والوزي 12,4 عن المنافي ال

$$(39)$$
 (39) (39) (39) (39) (38)

(40) أكبر مقاومة عند توصيل جميخ المقاومات على التوالي مع المصدر.

$$R = \frac{60}{3} = 2\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{6}{3} = 2\Omega$$

$$R = 6 \times 3 = 18\Omega$$

$$R = \frac{60}{3} = \frac{60}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{60}{3} = \frac{60}{3}$$

$$R = \frac{6}{2} + 6 = 9\Omega$$

الاجابـــات



الدرس الثالث من الفصل الاول



1	11-(7)
1000	اللوماله في المرابع ا
T	04-21) [1] (V. 14)
10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	فيرضانها لساوي صغر
144-444	۸=۸ ^{8=۱۱} مومرات كوم مومرا (۱۳۵) المومرات كوم مومران المهار المهاري مومرات

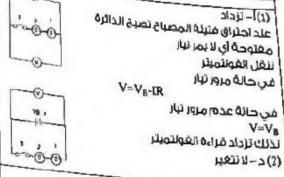
1-0(11)

SED

13)

ic

H



$$R = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 2 \qquad (3.6) \text{ splan}$$

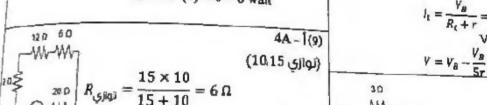
$$V = V_B = 11$$

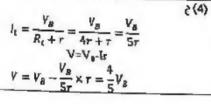
$$R = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 2 \qquad (3.6) \text{ splan}$$

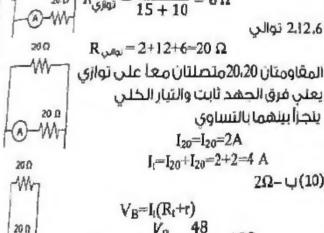
$$V_B = 30$$

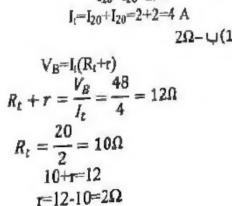
$$V_B =$$

رة) – تقل
$$V=V_{B-i\tau}$$
عند إنقاض قيمة S تقل المقاومة الخلية وتزداد شدة التيار عند إنقاض قيمة $V=V_B-i\tau$ ثقل قراءة الغولتميلا









6V - 1(6)تَحْنِ يَمِرُ أَقِلَ تِيَارُ مَمْكُنَ فِي الْحَالُرَةُ بِجِبِ أَنْ يُكُونَ المقاومة الكلية أكبر مايمكن أي يجب توصيل المقاومات على التوالي

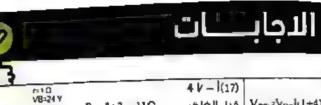
$$R_t = 2 + 6 + 4 + 8 + 9 = 29 \Omega$$

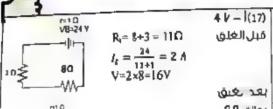
$$I_t = \frac{v_B}{R_t + r} = \frac{45}{29 + 1} = 1.5 A$$

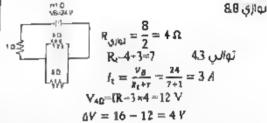
$$V_{4\Omega} = 1.5 \times 4 = 6 \text{ V}$$

r=150

W



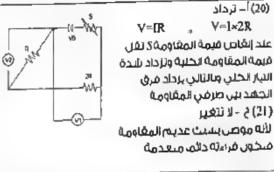


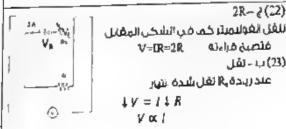


$$\begin{aligned} R_{cjloj} &= \frac{3\times 6}{3+6} = 2\Omega & 3.6 \ colspan="3" colspan="3"$$

في حالة تغريخ V-Vg-lr

10-0.4 x2=9 2 V





$$4 V - |(17)|$$
 والأمار $V_{70} = V_{9} - I_{1} | + 4$ $V_{70} = 20 - 2 \times 5 = 10 V$ $V_{70} = \frac{10}{7} A$ وقيف عدا $I_{8} = Z - \frac{10}{7} = 0.57 A$

ISQ- WILL $P_{w} = \frac{V}{R} = I^{2}R$ $19 = \frac{19^7}{R}$ - R = 19Ω $19 = 1^2 \times 19$ 1 = 1 AĮ≃2A V =V_p Iz 19=22-2r r=1.5Ω

10 20

MM

VB:-30

re1 O

414

30

W

60

∟W\

120 60

W-W-

20 0

29 0

₩

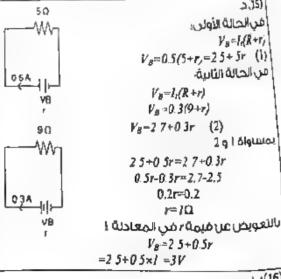
26.0

YW

20 D

عد فق المفتح تقل المقاومة المكافئة ويردرد الآياز الخس النيار يقاسب طرديا محٌ فرق الجهد في هذه الحالة $1 V_2 - IR^{1}$

عند فيل المغتاح تقل المقاومة الكلية ويزدبُد التيار الكلي $\downarrow V_1 = V_0 + lr \uparrow$



ப்(16) فيل الزرالة كانت V-zero بعد اثررانة تخون V=V₀-lr

الدجابتيات



پین پرولس ہیں۔ $\frac{36 \times 18}{3} = \frac{8}{6}$, $R = 30\Omega$ $R_t = \frac{36 \times 18}{18 + 36} + 25 = 14.5\Omega$ $R_t = \frac{24}{14.5 + 1.5} = 15 \text{ A}$ $V = V_B - \text{Ir}$ $V = 24 - 1.5 \times .5 = 21.75 \text{ V}$

0-5(1)

2(3)

المر، بحر

Dialg 4

ու ին

13=12

~I2A

ديد بد

8+12

ZSA

2(3)

(4)

4

ب(34) كي= ا(34) كي= ا(34) (34) كي= ا(34) (34) (34) كي= 2.1(7+1.25) كي= 2.1(7+1.25) كي= 2.1(7+1.25) كي= 2.1(7+1.25)

> (35) ب-لرداد (36) ج-لائلغیر (37)

> > (38) د

(39)

$$I = \frac{V_B}{3\tau}$$

$$V_1 = V_B - 1\tau$$

$$V_1 = V_B - \frac{V_B}{3\tau} r = \frac{2}{3}V_B$$

$$V_2 = 1R = 21\tau$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{1R}{2} = \frac{31R}{2V_B}$$

َ قبل الغـق V_B=1(1+2+4)=7 V نعد الغلق

$$I = \frac{7}{1+4}$$
7-I(1+4)
I-1.4 A

$$I = \frac{V}{R_t + r} = \frac{15}{1 + 0.5 + (\frac{2.82 \times 10^{-8} \times 15}{\pi \times (\frac{0.5}{2})^2})} = 9.999A$$

$$\equiv 10 A \qquad (40)$$

$$\frac{r_A}{r_B} = \frac{Slope\ A}{Slope\ B} = \frac{\tan(180 - 60)}{\tan(180 - 45)} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$1 = \frac{V_E}{r} = \frac{15}{3} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$V = V_B \cdot I_{V = 15} \cdot 5 = 3 = 2610$$

 $\frac{-0.21c \text{ point}}{150 \text{ point}} = \frac{1.25}{150}$ $\frac{1.25}{150 - 2(26)} = -1.50$



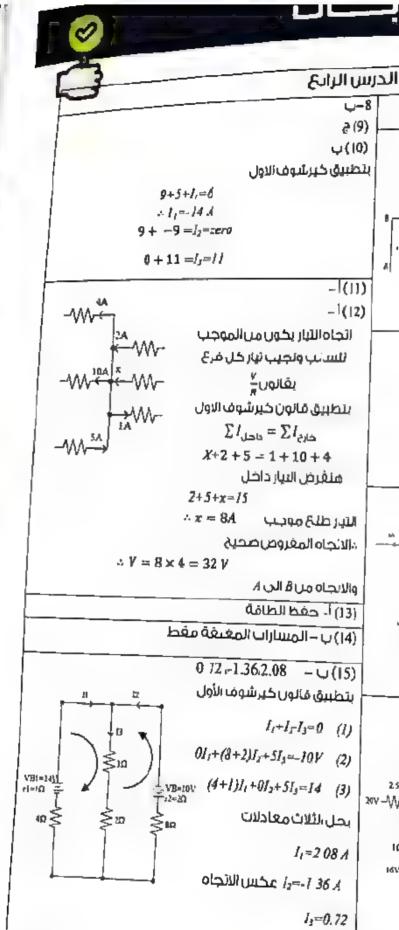
بوضي المقاومة نزداد المقاومة الخلية الخلية ويقومة الخلية الخلية والخلية الخلية الخلية الخلية الخلية الخلية الخلية المقاومة المقا

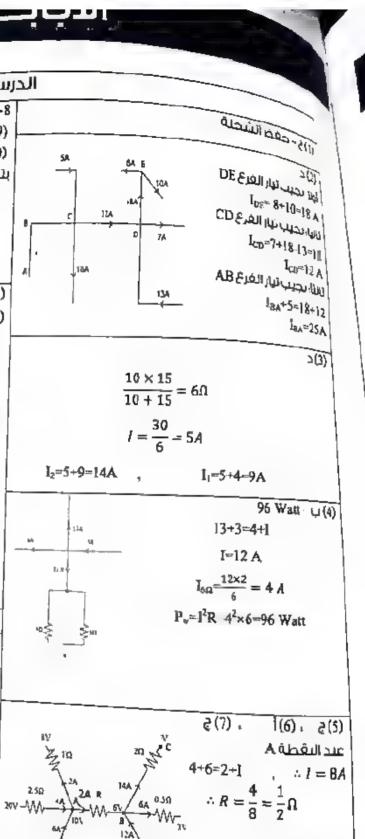
$$R_{c} = \frac{30 \times 15}{30 + 15} + 3 + 1 = 14\Omega$$

$$I_{c} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{c} + r} = \frac{60}{15} = 4A$$

$$I_{SD} = \frac{4 \times 10}{15} = \frac{8}{3}A$$

$$P_{w} = |^{2}R = (\frac{8}{3})^{2} \times 5 = 35.55 \text{ W}$$





عنداليقطة B

8+12=6+1

AI = 14A

 $V_{C8} \approx 14 \times 2 = 28 \approx 6 - V$

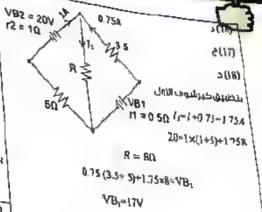
 $\circ V = -22V$

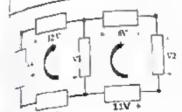
الدحابات

- 11-12+13=0
 - 11-11-13 (1)

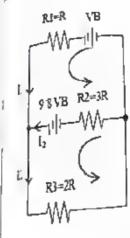
تطبيق كيرشوف الثاني

- 41,+21,-22
- كسلد فصسفال
- $2l_1+l_2=11$
- 212-213+13=11
 - 312-213-11
- 2 *ب*ىلد قىسىغىر
- 1.5 1-13-5.5





- 13 1(22) $30 \cdot 3(23)$ $V_1 + 10 11 12 = 0$ $V_2 = 13V$ $-13 11 + V_2 6 = 0$
- $V_2 = 30V$
- $\begin{array}{c} V_{B_1} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} = 21 \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} = 21 \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_2} \\ V_{B_1} \\ V_{B_2} \\$



- $I_1 + I_2 I_3 = 0$ (1) $RI_3 - 3RI_3 = VB - \frac{9}{8}VB$
- $RI_{1}-3RI_{2}=\frac{-1}{9}VB$ (2)
- $3I_2 + 2RI_3 = \frac{9}{8} VB$ (3)
 - بحلقهم على الآلة

(24) ج

- $RI_1 = \frac{1}{4}$
- $RI_3 \stackrel{3}{\stackrel{3}{-}_{B}}$
- $\frac{RI_1}{RI_3} = \frac{I_1}{I_3} = \frac{2}{3}$

- $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{1+1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{1+1} \int_{\mathbb{R$
- R1,+1 5R12+013=VB+2VB=3VB 2
- 01,+1 5R1,+3R1,=2VB+4VB=6VB 3

فنانا بيدوهاعا

- $I_1 R = \frac{1}{2}$
- $I_2R = \frac{5}{3}$
- $1_3R = \frac{7}{6}$
- $\frac{J_3R}{I_1R} = \frac{13}{11} = \frac{\frac{7}{6}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7}{3}$

الاجابكات



(30) د مغاومهٔ ځل جار ، من الحلقة = ﷺ ≥ 20 اولا فرض التباران

 $_{I_{3}^{\pm l_{3}+l_{3}+l_{3}+l_{3}-l_{2}}}$

علدنقطة

 $I_1 = I_3 + I_1 - I_3$

عبدلقطة

$$(1) 201_1 + 20(1_1 1_3) = 40$$

4011-2013=40

(2) $20l_2+20(l_2-l_3) \approx -10$

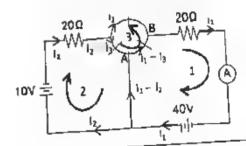
40l₂-20l₃=-10

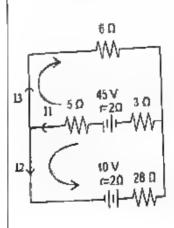
(3) $20(l_1-l_3)+20(l_3-l_3)-20l_3=0$

 $20I_1-20I_3+20I_2-20I_3-20I_3=0$

201,+201,-601,=0

 $I_1=1.1875~A$, $I_2=0.0625A$, $I_3=0.375~A$





2.315 1-31

-I₁+I₂+I₃=0

101,+30[2=55

10I +6I₃=45

بحبهم على الآية

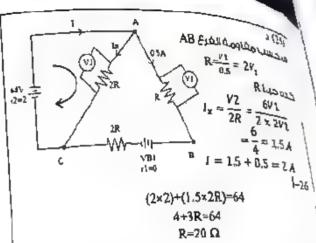
I₁=3.11 A

I₂=0.79 A

13 2.31 A

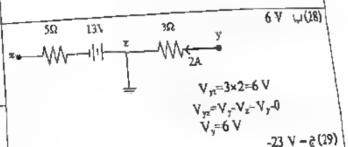
∂-32

 $l_{\Omega} = \frac{3.11 \times 3}{12} = 0.777 \, A$



رَيْ) ج - ۷ 14 خطيق قانون كير شوف الثاني

$$\sum_{VB=6+4=(3+7+6+2+2+2)\times 3\cdot 54} VB=14V$$



V=VB+IR $V_{xx}=13+5\times2=23$ $V_{xx}=V_{x}-V_{x}=0-V_{x}$ $-V_{x}=23$ $V_{x}=-23$ $V_{x}=-23$

الافائحيات



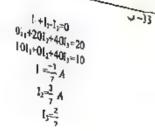
f-34



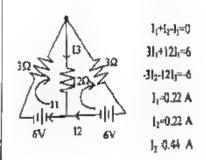
XACBYX السمار صلح صالكان موشيخ فيطوع 14+V_{sy}=4×2+3×4+1×4 $\nu_{\rm sy}{\approx}.6\nu$

(3)

ACBDA بلسماا صلد صنانا نفوش عن فيستر $VB=3\times4-1\times1=11V$



$$P_{\pi} = \frac{3}{10} \times 10 = 8.571W$$



الاجابكات



الدرس الاول من الفصل الثاني



$$B_z$$
, B_y : B_z
 $\mu 2i$ $\mu 2i$ $\mu 2i$
 $2\pi 3d$ $2\pi 3d$
 $2\frac{1}{5}$: $\frac{1}{3}$
15-3-5

$$\frac{\theta_1}{B_2} = \frac{I_1 d_2}{I_2 d_1} = \frac{I2 d}{2 I d} = \frac{1}{1}$$

(13) ج – اقرب للسلك (X) عن السبك (Y)

$$B_x > B_y > B_z - I(14)$$

$$\mathbf{B} \propto \frac{1}{d}$$
 فيخون الترتيب حالانب $\mathbf{B} = \frac{\mu \mathbf{I}}{2\pi d}$ فيخون الترتيب حالانب $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{x}} > \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{y}} > \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ببغالاقت

لزن خطوط الفيض موازية للملف

$$3 \times 10^{-3}$$
 web (16)

$$B_y > B_z > B_x - 2(17)$$

$$(B_t)_1 = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi 2d} + \frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi d} = \frac{5}{4} \frac{\mu I}{\pi d}$$

$$(B_{t})_{2} = \frac{\mu 2I}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu I}{2\pi 2d} - \frac{3}{4\pi d} \frac{\mu I}{\pi d}$$

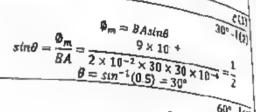
$$\frac{(B_{c})_{1}}{(B_{d})_{2}} = \frac{5 \times 4}{4 \times 3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{(B_t)_2}{(B_t)_2 = \frac{3}{5}B_{t1}}$$

$$(\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm y} = \frac{1}{16} (\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm x} - 3(19)$$

$$\frac{(\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm x}}{(\emptyset_{\rm m})_{\rm y}} = \frac{8(4L)^2 \sin 30}{8(L)^2 \sin 30} = \frac{16L^2}{L^2} = \frac{16}{1}$$

$$(\emptyset_m)_y = \frac{1}{16} (\emptyset_m)_x$$



$$\phi_{m} = BAsin30 = \frac{1}{2}BA$$

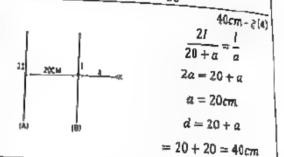
$$2\phi_{m} = BAsin8$$

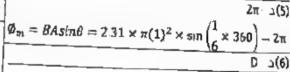
$$2 \times \frac{1}{2}BA = BAsin8$$

$$sin8 = 1$$

$$90^{\circ}$$

$$30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$$





(8) ب-على يشار السلك وعلى بعد 4cm من السلك

$$B=\frac{\mu l}{2\pi d}$$

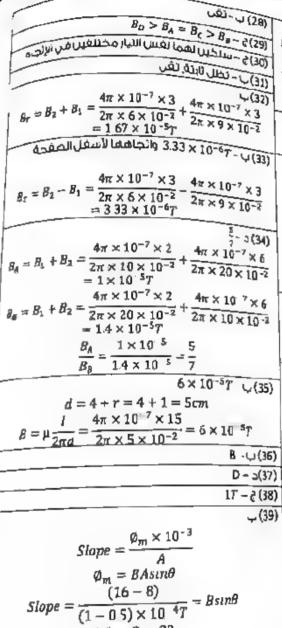
$$5 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}{2\pi \times d \times 10^{-2}}$$
$$d = 4cm$$

 $3\phi_m - g(7)$

$$\frac{l_2}{2d} = \frac{l_1}{6d}$$
, $2l_1 = 6l_2$

$$\frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{3}{1}$$

الافانسيات



(1)

7

)

(40) د- زاداد شدة التيار لأربع أمثال ويزداد بعده عن النقطة نتضع في

 $1.6 = B \sin 30$ AB = 3.2T

$$B_{T} = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 20}{2\pi \times 30 \times 10^{-2}}} = 2.4$$

$$\times 10^{-6}T = 4 \times 10^{-6}T = 2.4$$

$$\begin{array}{c} B_{\chi} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} \\ G=10 \sin \theta \\ 0 \cos \theta \cos \theta \\ G=10 \cos \theta \\ G=$$

$$= 10^{-5} + \frac{4 \times 10^{-5} \text{T} \cdot \text{I}(22)}{2 \pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2} \times 30}$$

$$= 10^{-5} + \frac{4 \pi \times 10^{-7} \times 30}{2 \pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{T}$$

Sin
$$\theta = \frac{\theta_m}{BA} \approx \frac{BAsin\theta}{2 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-2} \times 4 \times 4 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= \theta \approx \sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2} = 30^{\circ}$$

(25)د–لا يلغبر

0.17web ↓(24)

2,3 - 2 (26)

 $l_1 + l_2 > l_3 - \xi(27)$

 $\begin{array}{l} +BA = Zero \\ +B_1 + B_2 = B_3 \\ \frac{\mu l_1}{2\pi 2d} + \frac{\mu l_2}{2\pi d} = \frac{\mu l_3}{2\pi d} \\ + \frac{1}{4}l_1 + \frac{1}{2}l_2 = \frac{1}{3}l_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}l_1 + l_2 = l_3 \\ (l_1 + l_2) > l_1 \end{array}$

الاجابكات



الدرس الثالي

(8) ب – الجاهما عمودي عن الصفحة للداخل (9) ج –ضعف شدة الثيار المار في الملف (9) ج –ضعف شدة الثيار المار في الملف (10) أ – 14 × 10⁻⁵ T – (10)
$$B_1 = B_1 + B_2 = 6 \times 10^{-5} + 8 \times 10^{-5} = 14 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$\frac{B_1}{2} = \frac{\mu N 4 \tau}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{\mu I N 4\tau}{2\tau \mu I N} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{B}{2}$$

$$1.5 \times 10^{-5} T \quad \downarrow (12)$$

$$L_{2} = \frac{3}{4}L$$

$$A_{1} = 2A_{2}$$

$$\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{L_{1}A_{2}}{A_{1}L_{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}LA_{2}}{\frac{3}{4}L2A_{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$A_{2} = 6R_{1}$$

$$L_{1} = 6A \quad L_{2} = 1A$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu}{2r} \left(6 \times \frac{1}{4} - 1 \times \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{2 \times \pi \times 10^{-2}} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5}T$$

 $L_1 = \frac{1}{4}L$

$$B_{r} \approx B_{1} - B_{2}$$

$$\frac{\mu I \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 \times 4} \approx \frac{1}{16} \mu I$$
(13)

$$B_{\text{Quigil}} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2.8 \times 600}{7 \times 10^{-2} \text{T} - \text{Q(1)}}$$

$$B_{t1} = B_1 + B_2 = 3 \times 10^{-2} + 4 \times 10^{-2} \text{T}$$

$$= 7 \times 10^{-2} \text{T}$$

$$= 6.67 \times 10^{-7} \text{T} + \text{Q(2)}$$

$$N = \frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$B_t = B_1 - B_2$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2.4}{2 \times 3\pi \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$-\frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{12} \times 24}{2 \times 6\pi \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$= 667 \times 10^{-7} T$$

$$108 - \frac{1}{6}(3)$$

$$B_t = B_{\underline{chlo}} - B_{\underline{chlo}}$$

$$2B = B_{\underline{chlo}} - 6B$$

$$B_{\text{chi}_0} = 8B$$

عند ډوران انملف رنځ

$$B_{\ell} = \sqrt{B^2_{0.04a} + B^2_{0.04a}} = \sqrt{(8B)^2 + (6B)^2}$$

= 10B

$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 \downarrow (4)

$$B_{tz} = 2B_{tz}$$

$$B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \perp \Delta} + B_{\varphi \perp \Delta \Delta} = 2\left(B_{\varphi \Rightarrow \Delta \Delta} - B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \perp \Delta}\right)$$

$$\frac{\mu I N_1}{2\tau} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = 2\frac{\mu I N_2}{2\tau} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$N_1 \frac{3}{2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} N_2$$

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(5) ب نغل

(6)د - ثطل ثانتة

 $\frac{s_1}{s_2} \ge 1 \quad \psi(7)$

 $\rho_{e1} < \rho_{e2}$ $R_1 < R_2$ $I_1 > I_2$ $R_1 < R_2$

الاجابسات



$$1 = \frac{N_1 r_1}{N_2 r_1} = 1$$

$$A_2 = 9A_1$$

$$\pi = r_2^2 = 9\pi r_1^2$$

$$r_2 = 3r_1$$

$$N_2 = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{\mu l_1 N_1 \times 2r_2}{2r_1 \times \mu l_2 N_2} = \frac{N_1 r_2}{N_2 r_1} = \frac{\frac{4B}{9}}{2(26)}$$

$$= (\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2 = (\frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{4B}{9}$$

$$B_{UU022} - \frac{\mu I}{2r} + \frac{\mu I}{2 \times 2r} = \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r}$$

$$B_{T} = B_{UU022} + B_{UU2}$$

$$= \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r} + \frac{\mu I}{2\pi \times 2r} = \frac{0.83 \mu I}{r}$$

$$= \frac{0.75 \mu I}{r} + \frac{1}{2\pi \times 2r} = \frac{0.83 \mu I}{r}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu N}{2r}$$
 Bal

$$B = \frac{\mu t N}{L}$$

$$B \propto \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{1}{3} B_1$$

$$\frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{IN_1r_2}{r_1IN_2} = (\frac{N_1}{N_2})^2 = (\frac{N \times 4}{N})^{\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16}}$$

$$\therefore B_2 = \frac{B_1}{16}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 8z^{\mu N} & 2(14) \\ 3 & 82r = \mu N \\ 4 & 2r \\ 2 & 2 & 2r \\ 2 & 2 & 2r \\ 2 & 2 & 2r \\ 2 &$$

$$N = \frac{9}{360} = \frac{270}{360} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{2\tau} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2\frac{3}{4}}{2 \times 4\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 7.5 \times 10^{-6} T$$

$$B = \frac{\mu |N|}{2r}$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{l_{1}2r_{2}}{l_{1}2r_{2}}$$

$$B_{2} = \frac{l_{2}2r}{2lr} = 1$$

$$B_{2} = B$$

$$\begin{split} L &= 2\pi r_{calo} N & R = \frac{V_8}{l} = \frac{\rho_{eL}}{A} \\ &: \frac{v_8}{l} = \frac{\frac{v_8}{l}}{\frac{2r^3}{2r^3}} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-2}}{10 \times 10^{-2}} \\ IN &= \frac{V_8 r^2}{2\rho_e r_{calo}} = \frac{30 \times (10^{-3})^2}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &= 15 \times 10^6 \end{split}$$

$$8 = \frac{\mu 1 \%}{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 15 \times 10^4}{2 \times 10^{\times 2} \times 10^{-2}} = 0.3\pi = \frac{3\pi}{10} \text{T}$$
$$= \frac{3\pi}{10} \text{T}$$
$$= \frac{3\pi}{10} \text{T}$$
$$= -5 (22)$$

$$B_1 = B_1 - B_2 = 0$$

$$AB_1 = B_2$$

$$AB_1 = B_2$$

$$AB_2 = 1$$

الاجابيات

$$(B_{T})_{1} - \frac{\mu l}{2r} + \frac{\mu}{4r} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\mu l}{r} \approx B$$

$$(B_{T})_{2} = \frac{\mu l}{2r} - \frac{\mu l}{4r} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\mu l}{r}$$

$$\frac{(B_{T})_{1}}{(B_{T})_{2}} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 1} = 3$$

$$(B_{T})_{2} = \frac{(B_{T})_{1}}{3} = \frac{B}{2}$$

$$B_{c,l,\omega} = B_{c,l,\omega}$$

$$\frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu l N}{2r}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi d} = \frac{2 \times \frac{1}{2}}{d}$$

$$I = \pi A$$

الى Cخلال (ن)ب،شحة التيار 3A واتجاهه من D إلى Cخلال تمقومة

ريد. انجاه مرور الثيار في الملف في عكس انجاه هدوران عقارب الساعة عند النظر للوجه

$$B = rac{\mu I N}{L}
ightarrow I = rac{BL}{\mu N}$$
 $I = rac{2.4 imes 10^{-3} imes 10\pi imes 10^{-2}}{4\pi imes 10^{-7} imes 200} = 3A$ نام واتجاهه مروره في المقاومة من ال

|(35)ب –

$$B_{colo} = B_{clim}$$

$$\frac{\mu l \times \frac{1}{2}}{2r} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$\therefore r = \pi \times 10^{-2} = \pi cm$$

_ (36)

$$\frac{\partial_{\text{UU}}}{\partial \theta_{\text{UU}}} = \frac{3 \times B}{2B} = \frac{L}{2r}$$

$$\frac{L}{10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L = \frac{3 \times 10}{2} = 15cm$$

$$L = \frac{3 \times 10}{2} = \sqrt{37}$$

(38) ب – B₁ –B₂ واتجاهها لخارج الصفحة (39) د –

$$B_c = \frac{\mu I \times \frac{1}{2}}{2r} - \frac{\mu I \times \frac{1}{2}}{2 \times 2r} = \frac{\mu I}{\theta r}$$

$$\gtrsim (40)$$

الدرس الثالث من الفصل الثاني البريمة البريمة المربي 1-8(13)

t mis=B md
$B = \frac{3 m \alpha r}{ md }$
B = 1

(20)

d (25)

(26)

27)

1, |

zero - 5 (18) (19) د –

$$|md| = \frac{\tau}{8s \, n\theta}$$

$$\therefore \tau = 8sin\theta |md|$$

$$= 2 \times sin30 \times 3 = 3N \, m$$

$$\tau = B1ANsin8$$

=0.2×1×20×30×10 +×250×sm30=1.5Nm

$$Slope = \frac{\tau}{\sin \theta} = \frac{N_x}{N_y} = \frac{\tan 60}{\tan 30} = 3$$

$$B_{2} - \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 10}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} = 2 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$B_{T} = B_{1} + B_{2}$$

$$8 \times 10^{-5} = B_{1} + 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$B_{1} = 6 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d}$$

$$6 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$I = 30A$$

$$I = 30A$$

$$F - \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 30 \times 10 \times 30 \times 10^{-2}}{2\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 9 \times 10^{-5} N$$

	3 - 7(9)
المراهية العظمن المراه	- e(7)
عرم الزادواج المؤثرة غلى الملف	- Ų (8)

$$R = \rho_e \frac{L}{A} = \rho_e \frac{L}{\pi r^2} = \frac{27.64 \times 10^{-7} L}{3.14 \times (2 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 0.22L\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{V_B}{R} = \frac{3.52}{0.22L} = \frac{16}{L} A$$

$$A_{Bio} = \pi r^2 = 3.14 \times (10 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 31.4 \times 10^{-3} m^2$$

$$N = \frac{L}{2\pi r} \approx \frac{L}{2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}} \approx 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 0 | \text{AN sin } 0$$

$$V^{16} = 2.14 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-9} = 1.6 \text{ N.m}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{16}{6}} \times 3.14 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \cdot m2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 10^{-3} \times 1.61 \times \sin 90 = 1.61 \times \sin 90$$

$$B_{\pi} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{2\pi \times 15 \times 10^{-2}} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{T}$$

$$B_{\pi} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{4\pi \times 15 \times 10^{-2}} = 4 \times 10^{-6} \text{T}$$

$$B_{\pi 2} = 5 \times 10^{-6} \quad 4 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{T}$$

$$B_{\pi} = B_{\pi} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{\pi} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

$$B_{y} = B_{x} I_{y} L_{y} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 2 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{N m}$$

الاجابكات



$$F = \frac{\mu l_1 l_2 L}{2\pi d}$$

$$4 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 2 \times 1}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

∴[=10A

- I₍₂₆₎ $T=T_{max} \times sin\theta$

$$0.86 = \tau_{max} \times sin\theta$$
$$\tau_{max} = 1 \text{N. m}$$

\$ (27) $(B_T)_x = B_{\varphi \Rightarrow j \leftarrow} + B_{\varphi}$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-5} + \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 5}{2\pi \times 0.4} = 2.75 \times 10^{-5} T$$

$$F_{(x)} = (B_T)IL = 2.75 \times 10^{-5} \times 6$$

$$= 1.65 \times 10^{-5} N/m$$

- (28)

$$Slope = \frac{F}{\sin\theta} = L$$

Slope(X)>Slope(Y)>Slope(Z)>Slope(M):

- 5(29)

$$\tau \approx BiAN \sin \theta$$

= 0.3 × 2 × 10 × 10⁻⁴ × 30 × $sin 30 = 9 \times 10^{-3} N m$
- I(30)

$$\tau = |md|B = 0.3 \times 2 = 0.6N m$$
 - (31)

Slope =
$$\frac{F}{B} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

 $\therefore B = 3$

$$Slope = \frac{F}{3} = 2$$

$$F = 2 \times 3 = 6N..$$

(32) ا – اکبر من ۲

(33) د

$$F = \frac{\mu_1 t_2}{2\pi d} L - 1(34)$$

$$\sqrt{2}I$$
 \gtrsim (36)

 $500 \times 10^{-3} \times a = 0.1 \times 4 \times 10 \times 10^{-2}$ $\wedge a = 0.08m/s^2$

(39) ج

F - 2 (37) 1(38)

$$F_{1} = \frac{\mu l_{1} l_{2} L}{2\pi d} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} l_{1} \frac{1}{2} l_{2}}{2d} = \frac{1}{8} F_{1} = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.4 = 0.05N$$

(40) ج

$$Stope = \frac{F}{B} = IL$$

$$4\frac{20}{A} = 5A$$

 $\therefore \frac{F}{I} = BI = 5 \times 5 = 25N/m$

الافابتتات

الدرس) الرائيك من الفصل الثاني على التوالي الدرسال الرائيك من الفصل المفاومة 1920 على التوالي

$l_{g}' = 0.05A \qquad R_{g}' = \frac{40 \times 10}{40 \times 10} = 8\Omega$ $R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{l_{g}}$ $V = R_{m}l_{g} + V_{g} = 792 \times 0.05 + 8 \times 0.05 = 40v$

$$R_{m} = \frac{I_{g}}{I_{g}}$$

$$V = R_{m}I_{g} + V_{g} = 792 \times 0.05 + 8 \times 0.05 = 40$$

900

33U S(10)

00⁰⁰ ≥ 6

3R-1(17)

מיום

امالهرله

(81)

₹(19)

 ^{2}Nm

(20)

1)

$$\frac{l_g}{l} = \frac{R_s}{R_s + R_g}$$

$$Slope = \frac{l}{l_g} = \frac{R_s + R_g}{R_s + R_g}$$

$$= \frac{0.6 - 0.3}{0.2 - 0.1} = \frac{R_s + 8}{R_s}$$

$$\frac{R_s}{R_s} = 4\Omega$$

$$-\frac{\theta}{I} = \frac{45}{150} = 0.3 \text{deg/}_{\mu\text{A}} \cdot \overline{|(4)|}$$

$$R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{I_{g}}$$

$$3V_{g} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{I_{g}}$$

$$3V_{g} = V - V_{g}$$

$$4V_{g} - V_{g}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{(11)}}{\frac{1}{2}} \stackrel{2}{\rightarrow} (12)$$

$$R_{s} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{l - l_{g}}$$

$$I = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{R_{s}} + l_{g}$$

$$= \frac{01 \times 36}{\frac{l_{g}}{l_{g}}} + 01 = 1A$$

$$\frac{l_{g}}{l_{g}} = \frac{l_{g}}{l_{g}} = \frac{01}{1 - 01} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 1(13)}{1 - 1(13)}$$

$$R_{s} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{l - l_{g}} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{6l_{g} - l_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{5}$$

$$R_{g} = 5R_{s} , R_{s} = \frac{5}{1}R_{g}$$
Absto - 3(14)

مسول منف الحلفادوم دلاماً مولال الفيض المعناطليسي عد بقصه وبيف الصعابومان عبد الحارث ومان ΔΗΙ ΤΟΙ = BIAN = 05 × 2 × 10 3 × 1 × 10 4 × 600 وهدا عرصالان عمودا عاصالاادفاع

$$V_{g} = V_{g} - V_{g} = 1.5 - 0.3 = 1.2v$$

$$R_3 = \frac{V_8}{1 - I_9} = \frac{0.3}{0.4 - 0.03} = 0.81\Omega$$

$$R_{x} = 3R_{\text{MAS}} \qquad l = \frac{V_{y}}{R_{\text{MAS}} + R_{y}} = \frac{200 \mu A}{R_{\text{MAS}} + 3R_{\text{MAS}}} \frac{2(3)}{R_{\text{MAS}} + 3R_{\text{MAS}}}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_{y}}{R_{\text{MAS}}} = \frac{1}{4} l_{y}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{4} \times 800 = 200 \mu A$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{I_{g}} = \frac{4 - 100 \times 0.01}{0.01} = 300\Omega$$

$$l_{g} = \frac{2}{100}I$$

$$l = \frac{100}{2}I_{g}$$

$$I = 50I_{g}$$

$$R_{g} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{50I_{g} - l_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{49}$$

$$R_{h} = \frac{R_{g}R_{g}}{R_{g} + R_{g}} = \frac{\frac{R_{g}}{49} \times R_{g}}{\frac{R_{g}}{49} + R_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{50}$$

$$R_s = \frac{R_g I_g}{I - I_g}$$

$$I = \frac{R_g I_0}{R_s} + I_g = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} 40}{10} + 10 \times 10^{-3} = 0.05 \text{A}$$

(6) ب - 40p

الاجابكات

$R_s - R_t = \frac{l_g R_g}{\frac{8}{3} l_g - l_g} = \frac{R_g}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{3R_g}{5}$
$R_{s} = R_{t} = \frac{t_{g}R_{g}}{\frac{3}{3}t_{g} - t_{g}} = \frac{R_{g}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{3R_{g}}{5}$ $R_{t} = \frac{1}{3}R_{s} \times 5$
$R_1 \subseteq JR_g \times 5$
$\frac{R_1}{R_2} \approx \frac{JR_g \times 5}{3R_g} = 5$
1800057 (2
$\frac{3}{4}I_g = \frac{V_g}{R_{flag} + 2000}$
4 - K _{Jda} + 2000
$\frac{3V_B}{4R^2} = \frac{V_B}{R^2 + 2000}$
4 K + 2000
$\frac{4}{3}R = R + 2000$
$-\frac{1}{3}R = 2000$, $R = 6000\Omega$
$\frac{1 = \frac{1}{4}I_g}{\frac{V_B}{R} + R_X} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{V_B}{R}$
$\frac{V_8}{2} = \frac{1V_8}{2}$
$R + R_X + R_R$
$R + R_X = 4R$, $R_X = 3R$
$H_X = 3 \times 6000 = 18000$
(24) د -الشكل 4
3 (25)
3, -, 6 (23)
3 V. 4'9 - '
$\frac{\frac{3}{4}I_B = I}{\frac{3}{4}R_{A\Delta D}} = \frac{V_B}{R_{A\Delta D} + R_X}$
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
3 R 100 = R 100 + 400
$4\frac{1}{3}R_{Aac} = 400$
$R_{\rm riab} = 1200\Omega$
$\frac{R_x}{R_{x+1}} = \frac{6000}{100} + \frac{5}{100}$
مار معرب المعرب الم
$R_{x} = 5R_{\text{ris},x}$
$I = \frac{V_S}{R} = \frac{V_S}{R} = \frac{V_S}{R} = \frac{1}{R}$
$I = \frac{V_{g}}{R_{\mu a, 2}} + R_{g} = \frac{V_{g}}{R_{\mu a, 3} + 5R_{\mu a, 3}} = \frac{V_{g}}{6R_{\mu a, 3}} = \frac{1}{6}I_{g}$
VC C V- C V VO
الدديا المداد كرد المالوي عرق المردورية
(28) د – نتولد درارة عالية قد تؤدي لتبعي الملف.
(28) د – نتولد جرازه عالیه مدحوت
(29) ج – قلت دقة القياس؛
ردي ع

(30) ب - قلت دقة الجهاز (31) ا – لاعليل الإحتجاك

(23)	$R_{x} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{l \sim l_{g}} = \frac{10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0_{+}}{0.1 - 10 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{900} \frac{1}{900}$ $R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{l_{g}} = \frac{1 - 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.01}{10 \times 10^{-3}} = 9999 \times 1000$
F	$= \frac{1}{4} I_g$ $\frac{V_g}{g + R_x} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{V_g}{Rg}$ $\frac{V_g}{g + R_x} = 4R_g$ $\frac{V_g}{g + R_x} = 3R_g = 3R$ $R = (4.1)_X R = 3R$
	$R_{m} = 210$ $V = 8V_{g}$ $R_{m} = \frac{V - V_{g}}{I_{g}} = \frac{8V_{g} - V_{g}}{I_{g}} = \frac{7V_{g}}{I_{g}} = 7R_{g}$ $R_{m} = 7 \times 21 = 1470$
) r =	$\theta = 90^{\circ}$ $\mu_{0} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-2} N \ m - 2(19)}{\mu_{0} = 2.4 \times 10^{-2} N \ m}$ $BIAN = 0.3 \times 2 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 = 2.4 \times 10^{-2} N \ m$
	$R_{m_2} = \frac{V - l_g R_g}{l_g}$ $R_{ml_g} + l_g R_g = V$ $l_g = \frac{V}{R_M + R_g} = \frac{1}{450 + 50} = 2mA$ $R_{m_2} = \frac{V - V_g}{C_g} = \frac{18 - 50 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 8950\Omega$
	$R_{m} = \frac{\frac{0.1}{0.01} \frac{c_{mil}c_{max}}{c_{mil}c_{max}} 0.1v \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$

V = Rm

الاجابـــَـات



(38) ا - دىساسە A اخبر من دىساسە B

0 7/00 A - 7(1) ट्यापिक - 100

em/b-4(3)

المصينطيل

150%

Jakou ,

וואומי

30

(5)

3 V

8 2(4)

(39 ا -أكبر منا UU∆IUI ~ ₹(40)

slope = $V_0 = \frac{(40 - 30) \times 10^{-3}}{(2.5 - 1.25) \times 10^{-3}} = 0.8$ 0.Bu 1(12) Slope $=V_4-V_4=0.8\nu$

 $I = \frac{1}{5}I_g \rightarrow \frac{V_g}{R_{A42} + R_X} = \frac{1}{5}\frac{V_g}{R_{A42}}$ 6 los) $\neg R_{Aaa} + R_{A} = 5R_{Aaa}$

 $4R_{Ma_{2}} = R_{K} + R_{Ma_{2}} = \frac{12K}{4} = 3k \text{ fl}$ $\frac{R_{X}}{R_{Ma_{2}}} = \frac{1.5}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + R_{X} = \frac{1}{2}R_{Ma_{2}}$

 $I = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{harp} + R_{X}} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{harp} + \frac{1}{2}R_{harp}} = \frac{V_{B}}{\frac{3}{2}R_{harp}} = \frac{V_{B}}{\frac{3}{2}R_{harp}}$

0.088A @(34)

 $I = \frac{\frac{\theta}{I} \rightarrow \frac{70}{I} - \frac{35}{44}}{1 - \frac{35}{44}}$ = 88mA = 0.088A

7 (32)

18° ∂(36)

 $\frac{I_s}{I} = \frac{90}{\theta} = \frac{R_1 + R_x}{R'} = \frac{500}{100} - 5$

 $\theta = \frac{90}{5} = 18^{\circ}$

(37)ح – (۲) در ازی (۷) خو منف متحرك

الاجاباتات

الحرس لاول من القصل الثالث						
J 212V	- 3(8) (1) August (1) (8) 5 -					
$cmf = -\frac{N2BA}{\Delta t} = 600 \times \frac{2 \times 4 \times 7 \times 10^{-4}}{0.03} = 1$	112v $\frac{1}{2}$					
	الله المال ا					
$\forall emf = -Riv \rightarrow v = emf \qquad 0.75$	emfo > emfo > emfo > emfo					
$ \sqrt{vemf = -Biv \leftrightarrow v = \frac{emf}{Bi}} = \frac{10m/s}{25x10^{-2} \times 30 \times 10^{-2}} $	$= mf_0 > emf_c > emf_a > emf_b - (3)$ (10^{-2})					
$= \frac{10m}{s}$ B1 25x10 ⁻² x 30 x	BAKELON BAKEL					
ب مناولات « وجمد « اعلی	المسطول طوله ضعف عاضه					
22 (4)	fact.					
$I = \frac{emf}{R} = \frac{0.75}{15} = 0.05A$ $F = BII = 25 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.05 \times 30 \times 10^{-2}$	z(11) $z = 2l + l + 2l + l = 6l = 120mz = 6l = \frac{120}{120}$					
$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{15} = 0.05A$	$-s = \begin{cases} -6l = \frac{120}{100} & l = \frac{12}{6} = 0 \text{ m} \end{cases}$					
$F = BR = 25 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.05 \times 30 \times 10^{-2}$	-100 $= 6 = 0.2m$					
- 37 3 X 10 - 1 W	tion disposi					
ا - ارتجاجیا – ار	12) The state of t					
NABA R 10-4 (1)	العاش = ا = 0.2 عار العاش = ا					
$emf = -\frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta t} = 3.00 \times \frac{8 \times 10^{-4} \times (0.5 - 0.2)}{30 \times 10^{-3}}$ $= 2.4v$	emf = · · · · · · · · ·					
= 2.4p	$= 100 \times \frac{(40 - 20) \times 10^{-3} \times (0.2 \times 0.4)}{}$					
240 = 240 من المغناطيس) والملف اللوليس بنغسن 1) ج. – تحريث كل من المغناطيس)	$emf = \frac{N\Delta BA}{\Delta c}$ $= 100 \times \frac{(40 - 20) \times 10^{-3} \times (0.2 \times 0.4)}{(40 - 20) \times 10^{-3} \times 9} = 8y$					
مصىاا رسفارية قدينا	un					
1(15						
3/10	11 30/ . //3					
$emf = Blvsin\theta \rightarrow sin\theta = emf$	$emf = -\frac{8084}{\Delta t} = \frac{600 \times \frac{4 \times 10^{-7} \times 600 \times 8}{26 \times 10^{-7} \times 15 \times 10^{-4}}}{100 \times 100 \times 100}$					
$emf = Blvsin\theta \rightarrow sin\theta = \frac{emf}{Blv}$ $= \frac{0.24}{1}$	0.003 == 11 3 V					
U.Z × 60 × 10 3 × 3 = =	ص اخر تسمیر					
$4\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^{\circ}$						
$(\frac{7}{2}) = 30^{\circ}$	$\Theta \cap M_{0} = \frac{1}{6k} \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 600^{2} \times 15 \times 10^{-4}}{10 \times 10^{-2}} \times \frac{5}{0.001} = 113 \text{ V}$					
	10×10^{-2} $\times \frac{\times 0001}{\times 0001} = 113 \text{ V}$					
3,217-2(17)	4 - 6					
	$A_1 = 0 \leftarrow 10$ فبل التحرث عقرب الثوان $A_2 = \pi r^2 = \pi \times 7^7 = 49\pi m^4 \leftarrow 10000$ فيل التحرث عقد في المحرف في عام $\pi r^2 = \frac{M\Delta BA}{1 \times 0.42 \times 40}$					
1(18)						
cm; =	At =					
$= \frac{1 \times 0.4 \times (20 \times 20) \times 10^{-4}}{}$	60 - 1.07/5					
7 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A						
4 U2 - UBY	emf = Rln = 1.00					
	$emf = Blv = 122 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 0.56v$ $R = \frac{\rho l}{4} = \frac{7 \times 10^{-4} \times 20}{18} = 0.56v$					
	$R = \frac{pt}{2} = \frac{7 \times 10^{-4} \times 20}{18}$					
	$A = 10 \times 10^{-4} = 140$					
	$R = \frac{\rho l}{A} = \frac{7 \times 10^{-4} \times 20}{10 \times 10^{-4}} = 14\Omega$ $\therefore l = \frac{emf}{R} = \frac{0.56}{14} = 0.04A = 40mA$					
- 	_					

الاجابــــات



(30) خطاب کما هدر وعلما في و الدومين عني المغاومة النوعية المادرية (30) و الدومين عني المغاولة الدومين عني المغاولة الدومين

 $emf = -R\frac{2BA}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow (1), \quad emf = tR = \frac{Q}{\Delta t} R \Rightarrow (2)$

(2),(1)(40 $\frac{2NBA}{\Delta t} = \frac{QR}{\Delta t} \rightarrow 2NBA = QR$ $B = \frac{QR}{2NA} = \frac{25 \times 10^{-9} \times 24}{2 \times 400 \times 24 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.3T$

> -(32)1200p 245 - 4 (33)

 $V_{ba} = V_b - V_a \rightarrow 3 \times 4 = V_b - zera$ $aV_b = 12V$

(35) پ – يتولد في الحلقة تيار عكس عقار ب انساعة ريد الحلقة يزداد القيض الذي يضرق الملف فتعمى الحيقة عبي توليد emf مستحثة بعاكس التغير فيثولجيها مستحت عكس عقارب الساعة

> (36)ب 9 (37) ب- تغل (3B) ب

> > ₹(39)

 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi t = [(40)]$

 $\Delta \phi_m = BA - 0 = BA$

 $\Delta \phi_m = BA - BA = 0$

emf = BLV

 $slope = \frac{emf}{V} = BL = tan30$ $1 \times L = tan30$

 $L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m$

المراجد ومالض حس المعدور 6.93 × 10-1 wb 2(20) B = 30°

One to Downson Chief فى الحلة اللوند، ١٠ $\theta = 30 + 90 = \frac{4 \times 10^{-6}}{2 \sin(30)} = 0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ white } 0$ مِن الحالة الإنابية →

 $a_{m} = a_{m_{max} sin \theta}$ $a_{m} = a_{m_{max} sin \theta}$ $a_{m} = a_{m_{max} sin \theta}$

 $A = 2l \times l = 2l^{2} \rightarrow l = \sqrt{\frac{A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{450}{2}} = 15cm$ $2! = 2 \times 15 = 30 cm$

 $emf = 8w = 0.2 \times 15 \times 10^{-7} \times 90 \times \frac{5}{18} = 0.75 \text{ m}$

(22) أ - لأعنن

 $+ t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{20 \times 10^{-2}}{10}$ ء20.02 = ــ

emfat 0.05 x 0.02 NABA $ext{ am } f = -\frac{h \tan a}{\Delta t} - A = \frac{e \sin at}{h \Delta B} = \frac{a \cos x \cos x}{1 \times 0.4}$ $= 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 = 25 \text{ cm}^2$

 $emf_a = emf_b < emf_c = emf_d - 1(24)$

(25) د - نظل نابده

كانسان مو باله<u>نْق 8,4 (26)</u>

(٢٦) ب - يلحرف تحظياً في الجاه معين ثم يعود الصغر مرةاخري (28)ب- نزداد

1 - (29)

ينظيبق فاعدة فليمنخ لليد اليمثن يكون الجاه حركة التسلك هو الانجاه (1)

الله بطلاقها ه 500 40/2

اع در مالحة المالمي DI EVB = EIR $\frac{\Delta_I}{\Delta L} = IR + V_{BA}$ 2 x 40 + V44 0 = 80 + Ven VBA = 1000

ngi-11(4) رد) ۱- انجاله a(6)

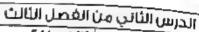
4(7)

ŧ ∂(8),

 $10^{-3}v$ (16) ب عندي

نصيح w

الاجابكات



(ز)د- بطل دمه عو

$$R(60,60,60) = \frac{60}{2} = 200$$

$$R(40,40) \approx \frac{40}{2} \approx 200$$

$$R'(40,40) = 20 + 20 = 400$$

لصبقا فانعاد كيرشوف الثالي على المستر الموضح VB + LAI EYE = EIR 100 + (8 × 10 3 × 104) = 2 × 40 + V₈₄ $\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} \approx IR + V_{a_A}$

$$180 = 80 + V_{B1}$$

$$V_{BA} = 100_{D}$$

ىلغې – ب (د)

(ز) أ - الحائف مؤشِّر الجلعانومير عند قراءة معيية

$$L \propto \frac{1}{l}$$

$$l_1 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (50)^2}{100 \times 10^{-2}} = 2500 \mu A$$

$$l_2 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (100)^2}{150 \times 10^{-2}} = 6666.6 \mu A$$

$$l_3 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (150)^2}{25 \times 10^{-2}} = 90000 \mu A$$

$$l_4 = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{\mu A (200)^2}{40 \times 10^{-2}} = 100 \times 10^3 \mu A$$

$$L = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \times (200)^2}{= 1.25 \times 10^{-3} H}$$

$$emf = -\frac{L\Delta l}{\Delta t} = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{6}{10^{-3} \times 10^{-3}} = 10.95 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$emf = -\frac{L\Delta t}{\Delta t} = 1.25 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{6}{0.4} = 18.85 \times 10^{-3} v$$

$$300 \text{ A/s} = t.(16)$$

300 A/s - ↓ (16)

علدما تصبح شدة التيار ج[†] القيمة العظمى لها

$$emf = \frac{3}{4} emf_{max} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 0.4 \times 900 = 360v$$

$$^{\Lambda} \text{ sm} f_{max} = \frac{4}{3} \times 360 = 480 v$$

عندما تصبح شدة التيارة = إيتيارة عشر مصد المعند لضبح *ووهم إ* القيمة العظمى لها

$$emf_b = -\frac{\mu \Delta I_a}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta I_o}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{emf}{\mu} = \frac{4}{0.8} = 5A/s$$

$$Uo \cup \Delta D - 2(10)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{N_e}{t} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{17} \times 2.6 \times 10^{-17}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 25A$$

$$I_7 = \frac{Q}{t} \approx \frac{N_e}{t} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{17} \times 2.6 \times 10^{-17}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 12A$$

$$\therefore emf_2 = -\frac{\mu \Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = -0.06 \times \frac{(12 - 25)}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = 195v$$

$$B = \frac{\mu NI}{t} \approx \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 300 \times 6}{150 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}v$$

$$emf = -N \frac{\Delta BA}{\Delta t} \approx 300 \times \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 10^{-4}}{0.02}$$

$$dt = 0.1125v \qquad 0.02$$

$$3.75 \times 10^{-4}H \quad \text{? (13)}$$

$$dt = -L\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} + L = \frac{emf}{\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}} = \frac{0.1125}{\frac{6}{0.02}}$$

$$= 3.75 \times 10^{-4}H$$

(14) د

(15)ج رفن حتى يىعدەر

$$\Delta \theta_2 = 0.8 \times 6 \times 10^{-3} = 0.048 wb$$

$$M = \frac{N_2 \Delta \theta_2}{\Delta I_1} = \frac{60 \times 0.0048}{4} = 0.072 H$$

1(25)

$$emf = M \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = 0.7 \times \frac{6}{0.02} = 210V$$

$$0.02 = 210V$$

$$0.02 = 210V$$

$$0.02 = 210V$$

798cm (28)

$$A = \frac{\mu A N^2}{l}$$

$$A = \frac{L \times l}{\mu \times N^2} = \frac{1.26 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-2}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 200^2}$$

$$= 50 \times 10^{-4} m^2 = 50 cm^2$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{50}{\pi}} = 3.9894 cm$$

$$4.2r = 7.98cm$$

$$L \approx \frac{\mu A N^2}{l}$$

الدجابتتات





tim

$$emf = -L\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} = \frac{emf}{L} = \frac{120\pi}{0.4} = 300\frac{A}{s}$$

$$emf = -L\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} = \frac{emf}{L} = \frac{120}{0.4} = 300\frac{A}{s}$$

$$emf = \frac{\mu\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

$$emf\Delta z = \frac{emf\Delta z}{\Delta I} \approx 10 \times \frac{0.01}{5} = 0.02 H$$

ن (18) با المثلاث المثالث الم

$$\frac{\text{Mepper}}{A} = \frac{A}{A} = s \cdot U$$

emf =
$$\frac{\mu \Delta t}{\Delta t} = N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\delta c}$$

$$B = \frac{\mu N I}{L} = \frac{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 50 \times 4}{10 \times 10^{-2}} = 4T$$

$$A = \pi r^{2} = \pi (1.76 \times 10^{-2})^{2} = 9.6 \times 10^{-4} m^{2}$$

$$M = N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = \frac{NBA}{\Delta c} = \frac{100 \times 4 \times 9.6 \times 10^{-4}}{c}$$

$$\approx 9.6 \times 10^{-2} H$$

emf or M

(31)

Ų(22)

أمعامل الحب المتبادل ثابت

(23) د – جميج ما سبق

 $H \propto \mu$ $M \propto \frac{1}{4}$ $M \propto N$

0.072H 1(24)

$$\frac{M\Delta I_1}{\Delta t} = \frac{N_2 \Delta N_2}{\Delta t}$$

$$N = \sqrt{\frac{L \times l}{\mu A}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 \times 10^{-4} \times 25 \cdot 12 \times 10^{-2}}{4x \cdot 3.14 \times 10^{-7} \times 5 \times 10^{-4}}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{125000}{\pi}} = 200$$

$$-M\frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = emf = -M\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}, N = \frac{\mu \Delta I}{\Delta Q} = \frac{0.01 \times 25}{5 \times 10^{-1}} = 50$$

_(31)_ب_لادد (32) ب_ معامل الضالطانيات (32) ب_ معامل الشياطانيات

$$emf = \frac{\mu \Delta I}{\Delta t}, \mu = \frac{emf \Delta t}{\Delta t}$$

$$H = \frac{V S}{A} = \frac{Webber}{A}$$

(33)ب ـ يفل للبصف

E a HAN2

(34) أ ~ الحث الذائب

(35) د

(36) أ – للترفي الحث الذاتي

(37) [– الحث الذات

(38) ب – الحث المتبادل

>- (39)

(40) أ – أكبر من

= 0.1254

002

0.03 ×

الحد، الهنم (3) د

.

الاجاب



الحرس الثالث من القصى الثالث

157 rad/s 1(6)

$$r - 40ms \rightarrow f = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 25Hz$$

$$w = 2\pi f = 2 \times 3.14 \times 25 = 157 \ rad/s$$

30 × 4(7)

تتيجة دوران الملف 180°

ن قارقيمة العظمى العلمى العلى العلمى العلمى العلمى العلمى العلم العلمى العلمى العلمى العلمى

الملف فنَّ الوضحَ الأول موارى للمجال $a \in mf = emf_{max}$

بعد دورانا من الوضع الموازي °30

$$\therefore emf = emf_{max}sin\theta = emf_{max}sin(60^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} em f_{max}$$

200Hz - 2 (13)

(14)ج تطل ثابية emf_max = ABNW

(اللصف A) (اللصعب W) (اللصف A)

$$emf_{avg} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} emf_{eff} \rightarrow emf_{eff} = \frac{emf_{avg} \times \pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= \frac{50\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = 55.5v$$

 $N_y > N_x > N_z \sim 3$ (16)

$$I = \frac{emf_{max}}{R} = \frac{ABN2\pi f}{R}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.58 \times 20 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50}{48}$$

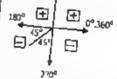
$$= 0.152A$$

 $emf_{max} = ABN2\pi f \approx (40 \times 50) \times 10^{-4} \times 0.03 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.03 \times$ $300 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50 = 180\pi$

$$N = 2f \to f = \frac{N}{2} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \, Hz$$

$$emf_{eff} = \frac{emf_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{180\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = 400V$$

60Hz - 3(3) بقيمة الفعالة للمرة الأولى في



 $\theta = 180 + 45 = 225^{\circ}$

$$\theta = 180 + 45 = 225^{\circ}$$

$$\forall \theta = 2\pi f t \to f = \frac{\theta}{2\pi t} = \frac{225^{\circ}}{2 \times 180 \times \frac{1}{96}} = 60H_{2}$$

 $slope = \frac{\Delta emf_{max}}{\Delta w} = \frac{80 - 40}{200 - 100} = 0.4 = ABN$ $B = \frac{slope}{AN} = \frac{(20 \times 30) \times 10^{-4} \times 30}{(20 \times 30) \times 10^{-4} \times 30} = 0.2T$

$$P_{w} = V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff} \qquad 300v - 5(5)$$

$$P_{w} = V_{eff} \cdot I_{eff}$$

$$V_{eff} = \frac{P_{w}}{I_{eff}} = \frac{300}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}} = 150\sqrt{2} V$$

 $V_{max} = V_{eff} \times \sqrt{2} = 150\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 300\nu$

الاجاب

4.5V - (12) ax = Qm

04wb = BA

3 = 65.8h

zero - (28)

فمالدينامه

المؤلفا فداما

تصنح الغود

تساوي صد

(29)

عند (س)

(30)

di-O

اللد

23

1)

(33) - تيار ماردد

(24) ب - تبار موجد الانجاه

الزاولة العمودق عين الملف والمصال ٤٠٠

في الحالة الاملى $emf = emf_{max}s(n\theta \rightarrow emf_{max} = \frac{emf}{\sin(\theta)}$

حفلها رئيا قيم بلا كبدت قيم بالربة ^عُر فلم الرباري عجد

 $\theta = 60 + 270 = 330^4$ دارزوپة بين العمودي على المنف والمجال 9 = 60.

 $4 emf = emf_{max}sin\theta = 4 \times 10^{-6} \sin(60^{\circ})$ $= 3.46 \times 10^{-6} v$

 $F = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^{-3}} = 25 \text{Hz}$ $emf = emf_{max}(2\pi ft)$ 4000-1(18)

 $\cdot emf_{max} = \frac{1}{\sin(2\pi f t)}$

200√2 $\sin(2 \times 190 \times 25 \times 5 \times 10^{-3})$

€A -↓(25) $P_{W} = V_{eff} I_{eff}$

 $A_{eff} = \frac{P_W}{V_{eff}} = \frac{P_W}{\frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{600}{\frac{300}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2.83A$

. $I_{max} = I_{eff} \times \sqrt{2} = 2.83 \times \sqrt{2} = 4A$

 $f - \frac{w}{2\pi} = \frac{18000}{2 \times 180} = 50 Hz$

 $emf = ABN2\pi f sin(2\pi f t)$

emf $.. A = \frac{BN2\pi f \sin(2\pi f t)}{BN2\pi f \sin(2\pi f t)}$

 $0.4 \times 600 \times 2 \times \pi \times 50 \times \sin \left(2 \times 100 \times 50 \times \frac{1}{600}\right)$

 $-4 \times 10^{-4} m^2$

 $A = l^2 = A \Rightarrow l = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{4 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.02m$

Zero 1(19)

القيض المغناطينس بساوي zero حيث أن الزاوية بين الملف والمجال لساوى 2010 عبد

300cm2 - 2 (20)

 $-emf_{max}=ABN2\pi f$ $AA = \frac{emf_{max}}{BN2\pi f} = \frac{400}{0.4 \times 200 \times 2 \times \pi \times 25}$ $= 0.03m^{1} = 300cm^{2}$

 $\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$ $\psi(21)$

 $= emf_{arr} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} emf_{eff}$ $\frac{emf_{eff}}{emf_{ext}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$

الاجابكات



44.56V - a (32)

 $emf_{max} = emf_{eff} \times \frac{1}{sin45} = 70V$ $emf_{aux} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times 70 = 44.56V$

(33) د – emf_{max} کال رباع دوره من الوطاع العمودي

(34) ب – موازي للمجال

(35) د – جميع ماسبق

- \u00a4 (36) $\frac{1}{2}w = 2\pi F, F = \frac{w}{4\pi}$

4π - 1(37)

 $T = \frac{1}{F} = \frac{4\pi}{w}$

emf_{max} 2(38)

少(40)

 $\theta \approx 90 - 60 = 30^\circ$ $emf_{max}sin30^{\circ} = \frac{1}{2} emf_{max}$

 $emf_{eff} = emf_{max} \times \frac{\sqrt{2} emf_{max}}{2} \sim \cup (39)$

ø_m = 0.03wb コに

 $\theta = \frac{10}{80} \times 360 = 45^{\circ}$

 $\forall \theta_m = \theta_{m(max)} \sin \theta \rightarrow \phi_{m(max)} = \frac{\theta_m}{\sin \theta}$

 $= \frac{0.03}{\sin(45)} = 0.04 \text{wb} = 8\text{A}$ $A em f_{max} = ABN2\pi f$

 $= 0.04 \times 20 \times 2 \times \pi \times \frac{1}{80 \times 10^{-3}} = 62.8y$

zero - (28)

في تُدينامو عندما يُحُون الفيض قيمة عظمي يصبح بالثالب من الوضح انعمودي على المجال و بالثالي تصبح القوة اندافعة الكهربية المتولدة فن الملڤ زساوى صفر

13 33v - (29)

أولمان بدور $\frac{3}{4}$ المانف بدور $\frac{3}{4}$ المانف بدور $\frac{3}{4}$ عند $emf_{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}ABNf$

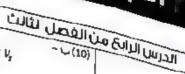
 $= \frac{4}{3} \times 0.04 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{80 \times 10^{-3}} = 13.337$

(30) ب – منعده إفى اللحظة انتى بكون فيها مستوى الملغا موارى لخطوط الغيض ومنعدم فب اللحظة بتن يخون فيفا مستوى الملف عموديا على خصوط الغبض

(31) = تقل لانصف

 $emf \propto N, emf \propto w$

الاجابتات



$$ZOO \times 1 = 5 \times V_{s}$$

$$V_{s} = 40V$$

$$\frac{V_s}{V_b} = \frac{N_s}{N_p} = \frac{50}{200}$$

$$V_s = \frac{50 \times 400}{200}$$

$$V_s = \frac{50 \times 400}{200} = \frac{100}{25} = \frac{100}{25}$$

$$\frac{A_W = I \times V}{25} = \frac{4 \times 100}{400} = \frac{400}{400}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{V_s \times 75}{V_{\rho} \times 50} \rightarrow \frac{V_s}{V_{\rho}} = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$\frac{100}{18^{-1}(12)}$$

$$\frac{100}{18^{-1}(12)}$$

$$\frac{100}{18^{-1}(12)}$$

$$\frac{100}{18^{-1}(12)}$$

$$\frac{100}{18^{-1}(12)}$$

$$\frac{1}{N_3} = 2N_0 \frac{V_3}{V_3} = \frac{N_1}{N_p} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{l_S \times 8}{15 \times l_P} \to \frac{l_S}{l_P} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{6}$$

$$J = \frac{100}{80} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{125w \text{ (3)}}{4}$$

$$P_{w} = yV = \frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 125w$$

$$\eta = \frac{20 \times 9}{100 \times 2} = 90\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{20 \times 3}{100 \times 1} = 60\%$$

$$N_{P} > N_{S}$$
 $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{V_{S} \times 75}{200 \times 150} V_{S} = 320V$

$$\eta = \frac{20 \times 3}{100 \times 1} = 60\%$$

$$V_1 = \frac{9 \times 50}{3} = 150 V V_2 = \frac{12 \times 150}{3} = 600 V$$

$$V_{s1} = \frac{300 \times 6}{90} = 20V$$

$$V_{s2} = \frac{300 \times 3}{90} = 10V$$

$$(V_s)_t = \frac{300 \times 9}{90} = 30V$$

$$V_1 = \frac{9 \times 50}{3} = 150VV_2 = \frac{12 \times 150}{3} = 600V$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{150}{600} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$V_{s2} = \frac{300 \times 3}{90} = 10V$$

$$(V_s)_t = \frac{300 \times 9}{90} = 30V$$

$$V_1 = \frac{9 \times 50}{3} = 150 \text{ V}.$$

$$V_2 = \frac{3 \times 150}{12} = 37.5 \text{ V}. \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{150}{600} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\eta = \frac{15 \times 6 + 20 \times 5}{200 \times 1} = 95\%$$

$$0.288 \text{ (20)}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12 \times 1100}{200 \times N_{S2}}, N_{S1} = 88$$

$$0.0866A - \psi(21)$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{11.8 + 24 \times 0.05}{200 I_p}, l_p = 0.0866A$$

SOA

≈ 500h

50000ware

100 = 83 33%

54- (54)

روي)د _{- ۲}(52)

A & (26)

2 (27)

tt

9)

3

(28)

Q)

1(23)



a (31)

少(32)

25Ω – ∂ (33)

$$210 = P_{W1} + P_{W2}$$

$$P_{W2} = 210 - 56.25 = 153.75 watt$$

$$R = \frac{62^2}{153.75} = 25\Omega$$

2 4 (34)

(35)ج – نصف دورة

(36) ب – غمودی علی المغباطیس داخل اتقالب

(37) - الغوة الدافعة الذهربية المستحثة العكسية

(38)

(39) د ~ استخدام عدة متعات بيهم روايا منساوية

(40) ب - القصور اندائن

$$I = \frac{300000}{1200} = 250A$$

$$V_{6.00000} = 250 \times 0.8 = 200V$$

 P_{W} 029000 = 200 × 250 = 50000 wett

JOIN 0-107 = 380KW SOKW X 100 = 83 33%

$$l_{5}=\frac{24}{12}=2A$$

(25) د - لغة9600

$$N_p = \frac{240 \times 480}{12} = 9600001 - 3(25)$$

$$0.1A - 2(26)$$

$$l_P = \frac{12 \times 2}{240} = 0.1A$$

(27) د 54KW

$$I = \frac{120 \times 1000}{400} = 300A$$

$$R = 0.1 \times 6 \times 2.42$$

 $R = 0.1 \times 6 \approx 0.6\Omega$

$$P_W = I^2 R = 300^2 \times 0.6 = 54000 watt$$

$$120 \times 1000$$

$$2160W \cdot 2(28)$$

 $I = \frac{120 \times 1000}{2000} = 60A$

 $P_{\text{culs}} = 60^2 \times 0.6 \approx 2160 \text{watt}$

(29)

كعاءة النقل (1)=

$$\frac{66000}{120 \times 10^3} \times 100 \simeq 55\%$$

كفاءة اللغل (2)≍

117840 $120 \times 10^3 \times 100 = 98.2\%$

(30)ب – 20°

الافائت

-@(20)

الدرس الأول من الفصل الرابع



103 641	F = 275 = 100	- t = 100 = 100 t	£(12)
			9(13)
		د رفي لاسك	Y(14)

$$\theta \alpha \beta = \frac{1}{\beta_1} \times \sqrt{\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{\theta_2}} \times \frac{1}{\beta_1} \times \frac{1}{\beta_2}$$

60, 3(25)

_ **¢**(5))

روچ) ح

30)

عمد على مراها الحمد على عمليا مراها
$$\chi_L = 2\pi F L \rightarrow L = \frac{\chi_L}{2\pi F} = \frac{200}{2\pi \chi \frac{50}{\pi}} = 2\pi$$

$$X_{t} = 2\pi F L = 2x3 \frac{5x20}{5+20} = 4 mH$$

$$X_{t} = 2\pi F L = 2x3 \frac{14x50}{314} = 100A$$

$$L = \frac{\mu N^2 A}{l} \rightarrow A = \frac{l \ l}{\mu N^2} = \frac{2\pi z \frac{50}{\pi}}{0.002 \times 10^2} = 2\pi^2$$

$$C_{c_1} = \frac{1}{X_c} = \frac{1}{314} = 100A$$

$$C_{c_1} = \frac{100x4}{5} = 80A$$

$$C_{c_1} = C - \chi_{c_1} = \frac{1}{C}, C_{c_2} = \frac{1}{2}C - \chi_{c_2} = \frac{2}{C}$$

$$I_t = 0.3 + 0.3 = 0.6A$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{226}{0.6} = 376.67\Omega$$

$$L_{L} = \frac{38}{2} + 0.8 = 1.2$$

$$F = \frac{X_{L}}{2\pi L} = \frac{376.67}{2\times314\times12} = 50H_{2}$$

$$Q_{1} = C_{1}V = 3V, Q_{2} = C_{2}V = 2V$$

$$\frac{Q_{1}}{Q_{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C_c = 4C \leftarrow (1)$$
در تيار -16 ل (2 $X_c = 4C \leftarrow (1)$ الشكل (1) -16

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{60}{2} = 30$$

$$Q_3 = 4x30 = 120$$

$$\chi_{C_{x}} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 1 x 10^{-6}} = 1000\Omega$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{120 + 60}{6} = \frac{180}{6} = 30V$$

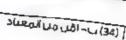
$$f_{\text{min}} = 21 \times \sin 45 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{6_1}{6_2} = \frac{l_1^2}{l_2^2} = \frac{l^2}{(l_2^2)^2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$C_{t1}=rac{\mathcal{C}}{3}$$
 , $C_{t2}=3\mathcal{C}$, $C_{t3}=rac{2}{3}\mathcal{C}$ ما المفاعلة السعوية , المفاعلة السعوية . المفاعلة السعوية عد السعوية .



الاجابصات



$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi FC}$$

$$2\pi f X_C C = 1 \rightarrow X_C F = \frac{1}{2\pi C}$$

$$= \sin(60) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3}\pi 2\pi\pi x C = 1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}C + C \approx 1.5C$$

$$C_2 = C + C \approx 2C$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{1}{2\pi x^3 F x 1.5C} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi x^{\frac{9}{2}} F C}$$

$$X_{C2} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi x F x 2C}$$

$$X_{C3} = \frac{1}{2\pi x F x 2C x 2} \approx \frac{9}{4}$$

€ (40)

$$V = \frac{Q}{C}, Q \text{ div} G$$

$$V_{t} = \frac{Q}{C}, Q \text{ div} G$$

$$V_{t} = \frac{Q}{C}, Q = V_{t}, C_{t}$$

$$= 48 \times \frac{10\pi 2}{10\pi^{2}} \times 10^{-6} = 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ C}$$

$$V_{A} = \frac{Q}{C_{A}} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-1}}{2 \times 10^{-6}} = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{B} = \frac{Q}{C_{B}} = \frac{8 \times 10^{-1}}{10 \times 10^{-1}} = 8 \text{ V}$$

$$C_t \approx \frac{12x4}{12+4} \approx 3$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q_2}{C_1} = \frac{250}{50} = 5V$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50}{50} - \frac{5}{5} = 45V$$

$$C_1 = \frac{Q_1}{V_2} = \frac{250}{45} = 5.56$$

$$F = \frac{18000}{2x180} = 50$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x50x} = \frac{5}{\pi}x10^{-4} = 2000\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{emf_{eff}}{400\sqrt{2}x50x45}$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{emf_{eff}}{X_C} = \frac{400\sqrt{2}x\sin 45}{2000}$$

$$= 0.2A$$

$$X_L = 2\pi FL \qquad -26$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi F L \qquad -2(29)$$

$$L_{t} = \frac{0.4}{2} = 0.2$$

$$\omega = 2\pi F = \frac{X_{L}}{L} = \frac{20}{0.2} = 100$$

$$V_c = V_1 = V_3 + V_2 = 3 + 3 = 6V$$
 3(30)

· (33)

$$C_{\ell} = 6 + 48 = 54 \mu F$$
 $\sim \omega(32)$

$$I_{A} = \frac{V}{0.5R}$$

$$I_{B} = \frac{V}{2R}$$

$$\frac{\theta_{A}}{\theta_{B}} = \frac{I_{A}^{2}}{I_{B}^{2}} \approx \frac{V^{2}x4R}{0.25RxV^{2}} \approx \frac{16}{1}$$

الدحابات

8

الدرس الثالي من الفصل الرابع

$$P_{w(} = I_{3}^{2}R = 3(\frac{v}{3})^{2} = \frac{v^{2}}{3} = p$$

$$V^{2} = 3p$$

$$Z = \sqrt{3^{2} + 4^{2}} = 5 \Omega$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{v}{3}$$

$$P_{w2} = I_{2}^{2}R = (\frac{v}{3})^{2} \times 3 = \frac{9}{25}p$$

$$V = \frac{v}{3} = \frac{3}{25}p$$

$$V = \frac{v}{3} = \frac{9}{25}p$$

$$V = \frac{v}{3} = \frac{9}{25}p$$

-5(13)

Ų

(18)

)

عد فنح المفتاح سعة المكثف تقي ما مفاعية السعوية تريد فتزداد المقاومة

$$I_{aff} = \frac{V_{aff}}{X_C}$$

$$= 180x \sin 45 x 2\pi x \frac{150}{\pi} x 10x 10^{-6} \approx 0.30 A$$

$$P_W = Rl^2 \to R = \frac{P_W}{l^2} = \frac{360}{3^2} = 400$$

$$Z = \frac{150}{3} = 500$$

$$50^2 = 40^2 + X_c^2$$

$$X_c = \sqrt{50^2 - 40^2} = 30$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi x \frac{0.5}{\pi} x 50 = 50$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{200}{\pi} x 10^{-6} x 50} = 50$$

$$Z = \sqrt{25^{2} + (50 - 50)^{2}} = 25$$

$$I = \frac{200}{25} = 8A$$

$$60 - 2 (14)$$

$$(15)$$

$$I_{eff} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}\sin 45}{\sqrt{6^2 + (16.8)^2}} = 10A$$

$$P_w = 10^2 \times 6 = 600 \text{ watt}$$

$$= \frac{100\sqrt{2}\sin 45}{\sqrt{6^2 + (16.8)^2}} = 10A$$

$$Z = \sqrt{(10+5)^2 + (30-15)^2} = 15\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

$$P_{W} = l^{2}R \rightarrow R = \frac{125}{5^{3}} = 50$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_{L}}{R} \rightarrow X_{L} = R \tan \theta$$

$$= 200x \tan 45 = 200$$

$$X_{L} = 200 = 2\pi x \frac{1000}{\pi} xL$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{200}{2\pi x \frac{1000}{\pi}} = 0 \text{ IM}$$

$$= 150$$

$$R = \frac{150}{5^2} = 6\Omega$$

$$Z = \frac{15\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + X_L^2}$$

$$6^2 + X_L^2 = 45$$

$$X_L^2 = 9$$

$$X_L = 2\pi F L$$

$$L = \frac{3}{2\pi x \frac{158}{x}} = 0.01 H = 10 \text{ mH}$$

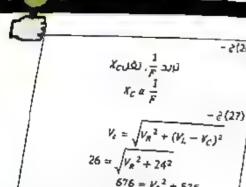
$$-6(4)$$

$$R = \frac{P_W}{I^2} = \frac{180}{3^2} - 20\Omega$$

$$X_G = \frac{1}{2\pi f c} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{200}{\pi} x 20x 10^{-6}} = 125\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{20^2 + 125^2} = 5\sqrt{641}\Omega$$

الاجابـــــ



$$26 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + 24^2}$$

$$26 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + 24^2}$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{676} = \frac{V_R^2}{576} + 576$$

$$R = \frac{V_R}{I} = \frac{10}{4} = 250$$

$$9.801/0.201/0.001/0.000$$

(28)؛ - عبد خلق المفتاح تبعده المقاومة ١٩ فتغل المفاومة الخلية الدائرة

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_L}{R} \rightarrow \uparrow \tan \theta \, \alpha \, \frac{1}{R} \, \leftarrow \tan \theta \, \alpha \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} + \cot \theta \, \alpha \, \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} + \cot \theta \, \alpha \, \theta$$

$$X_{L} = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x50 = 1000$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x 0.1 x 10^{-3} x50} = 31.830$$

$$Z = \sqrt{40^2 + (100 - 31.83)^2} = 79\Omega$$

$$X_{c} = 2nx100x10^{-3}x5.0 = 31.410$$

$$X_{c} = \frac{1}{2nx10x10^{-6}x50} = 310.30$$

$$X_{c} > X_{c}$$

$$I_{c} < I_{c}$$

$$Z_{2} = \sqrt{X_{c}^{2} + (\frac{1}{3}X_{c})^{2}} = \sqrt{X_{c}^{2} + \frac{1}{3}X_{c}^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}X_{c}^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}X_{c}$$

$$= 1.05X_{c}$$

$$\int_{X_{c}^{2}}^{X_{c}^{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{3}X_{c}\right)^{2} = \int_{X_{c}^{2}}^{X_{c}^{2}} + \frac{1}{3}X_{c}$$

$$= \int_{9}^{10} X_{c}^{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3}X_{c}$$

$$= 1.05X_{c}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi x \frac{1}{0.5\pi} \times 50 = 200\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{1}{10\pi} \times 10^{-3} \times 50} = 100 \Omega$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \frac{200 - 100}{100} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$

$$16\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{R^2 + 32^2}
1280 = R^2 + 32^2
1280 - 32^2 = R^2
R^2 = 256
R = \sqrt{256} = 160$$

$$V_{teff} = \sqrt{10^{2} + 24^{2}} = 26V$$
 $V_{tmax} = \frac{26}{\sin 45} = 36.8V$
بالبالبند يطب بلخب عصابا - ب (20)

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\chi_{E} - \chi_{e}}{R} = \frac{60 - 90}{30} = -1 \rightarrow \theta$$

$$5 = \sqrt{V_R^2 + 4^2}$$

$$5^2 = V_R^2 + 4^2$$

$$5^2 - 4^2 = V_R^2$$

$$V_R^2 = 9$$

$$V_R = 3\Omega$$

$$\log |\Delta u| \Delta u \Delta u = |\Delta u|$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{R}{N}$$
 $\frac{R}{N} = \frac{R}{N}$ $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{R}{N}$ $\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N}$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x} \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{x_{10} \cdot 3x_{50}} = 40\Omega$$

$$V_{eff} = I_{eff} X_{C} = 40x_{0} Z = 8\Omega \rightarrow V_{max}$$

$$= \frac{8}{\sin 4C} = 11.31 V$$

$$\frac{8}{\sin 45} = 11.31 \text{ V}$$

الاجابـــات



$$R_c = 7 + 5 + 0.5 \approx 12.5 \text{ G}$$

$$I = \frac{8}{12.5} \approx 0.64 \text{ A}$$

$$V = 8 - 5.5 \times 0.64 = 448 V^{-2(39)}$$

- (38)

$$Q = CV = 4x4.48 = 17.9C$$

$$V_{L} = \sqrt{20^{3} - 16^{2}} = 12V$$

$$\frac{V_{L}}{X_{L}} = \frac{V_{R}}{R}$$

$$\frac{12}{X_{L}} = \frac{16}{10}$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{10x12}{16} = 7.5\Omega$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^{2} + (X_{L} - X_{L})^{2}} = -2(35)$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_c - X_c)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{X_c^2 + (2X_c - X_c)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2X_c^2 + (2X_c - X_c)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2X_c^2 + X_c^2} = \sqrt{2X_c^2} = \sqrt{2}X_c$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \frac{2X_C - X_C}{X_C} = \frac{X_C}{X_C} = 1$$

 $\Rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \sqrt{12^2 + 6^2} = 6\sqrt{5}\Omega$$

$$Z_2 = \sqrt{12^2 + 16^2} = 200$$

العبد غلق

$$\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} = \frac{20}{6\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3}$$

الاجابسات



الدرس الثالث من الفصل الرابع



$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{220}{10} = 22$$

$$R_{\text{oth}} = 22 - 16 = 6$$

$$Z_1 = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$$

$$V_L = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$V_C = 8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$P_W = I^2 R = (10)^2 x 22 = 2200 watt$$

(10) ب

$$\begin{vmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{9L_1}{L_2}} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \implies F_2 = \frac{1}{3}F$$

$$6 + 8 + 12 + 16 = 42$$

$$\frac{7}{22} - 2(14)$$

$$X_L = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x 500 = 1000$$

$$X_{c} = X_{c} \cup_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \delta_{i} i$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi x \$00x1000} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

무(16)

$$X_{L} = 2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x 500 = 1000$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{1}{\pi} x 10^{-6} x 500} = 1000$$

$$X_{L} = X_{C}$$

$$C_{t1} = C, L_{t1} = L$$

$$C_{t2} = \frac{1}{2}C, L_{t2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}C \cdot \frac{L_{t2}}{L_{t2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}C \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) ب نقل

درُرَةَ بِيْنِ يَمِر بِهَا اكْبِر تَبَارُ فَعَنَدُ تَغَيِيرُ مَعَامِلُ الحث يخرج من حاله الرنين فيقن اسيار

$$X_L = 2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 0.9 = 900\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{1}{2\pi x \frac{500}{\pi} x 2x 10^{-6}} = 500$$

$$Z = \sqrt{300^2 + (900 - 500)^2} = 500$$

$$I = \frac{50}{500} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P_W = I^2 R = (\frac{1}{10})^2 \times 300 = 3watt$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \times \frac{1}{\pi} \times 10^{-6}} = 500$$

(6) ب

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{C_2}{C_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2C_1}{C_1}} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{50}{F_2} \to F_2 = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$= 25\sqrt{2}$$

850.4v) ~ ~ (33) (39)

c (35)

6)

 $\chi_{a1} \approx \chi_{c1}$ $X_{L2} \approx 2X_{el}$ $X_{e2} = \frac{1}{2}X_{e1}$ $X^{ex} = \frac{5}{7}X^{13}$ $Z_2 = \frac{V}{t_a} = \frac{100l_1}{0.45l_2} = 222.2\Omega$ $Z \simeq \sqrt{R^2 + (X_{L2} - X_{c2})^2}$ $(222.2)^{2} = (100)^{2} + (X_{L_{1}}^{(12)} - X_{L_{2}})^{2}$ $49382.7 = 100^2 + \frac{9}{4}\chi_{L_1}^2$ $\frac{9}{4}X_L^2 = 49382.7 - 100^2 = 39382.7\Omega$ $X_{\rm L} = \sqrt{\frac{39382.7}{9/4}} = 132.30$

ردد، عن أجهزة الإستقبال اللاسلكي - و(30)

 $X_L = R$ $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + R^2} = \sqrt{2R^2} = \sqrt{2}R$ $F_2 = 2F_1$ $X_{L_2} = 2X_{L_1} = 2R$ $Z_L = \sqrt{R^2 + (2R^2)} = \sqrt{R^2 + 4R^2} = \sqrt{5R^2}$ $\approx \sqrt{5}R$ $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{\sqrt{5}R} = \frac{Z}{Z_2}$

 $Z_2 \simeq \frac{\sqrt{5}Z}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.6Z$

 $C = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 F^2 L} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 x 50^2 x 0.92}$ 11-0(30)

 $= 1.1 \times 10^{-5} = 11 \times 10^{-6}$ $F \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

 $= \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times \sqrt{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 25 \times 10^{-6}}} = 581.4$

(51910)-2(12) $X_c \approx 100 \quad X_L \approx 100$ $\forall \, \chi_c = \tilde{\chi}_L$

 $Z = R + R_L$ بدلارة بين $Z \approx 50 + 15 \stackrel{\sim}{\approx} 65$

(24)ج - إومية (25)أ – بساوي الصغر

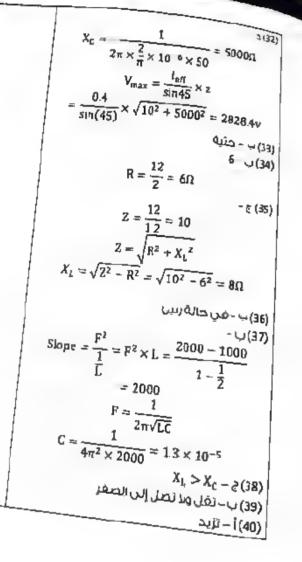
-90 < 0 < 0 -1(26) $X_{C_t} > X_{L_t}$

والحائرة لها خواص سعوية -5(27)

 $\frac{3 \times 10^5}{F_2} = \sqrt{\frac{45 \times 10^{-3} \times 3C_1}{30 \times 10^{-3} \times C_1}}$

 $F_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2 \times 3 \times 10^5} - 14142 \times 10^3$

الاجابتات





O 15



الحجيم ثابت



0

ال (6 جراء التحريب
$$= \frac{16}{80} = \frac{1}{5}$$
 التحريب $R_x = (1 - 4000) R_{Max} = 4 \times 500 = 2000 \Omega$

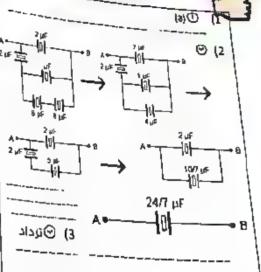
$$V = \frac{\text{One of the properties}}{s} \text{ (12)}$$

$$slope = \frac{BlV}{V} - BL = tan30 \quad ① \quad (14)$$

$$L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}m$$

$$I = \frac{(1 - 1) I_g R_g}{R_g} + I_g$$
 (القسم الواحد) $R_g = \frac{R_g}{R_g} + 10^{-3} \times 10^{-3} = 10^{-3}$

$$= \frac{25 \times 10^{-3} \times 100}{0.05} + 25 \times 10^{-3} = 50.025A$$



$$L_2 = 4L_1$$
 62.5] ① (4

$$V_{ol} = AL$$

$$V_{ol_1} = V_{ol_2}$$

$$A_1L_1 = A_2L_2$$

$$A_1L_1 = A_24L_1$$

$$A_1 = 4A_2 \gg \gg A_2 = \frac{1}{4}A_1$$

$$P_w = \frac{v^2}{R_1}$$

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{1}}{P_{0}} = 20\Omega$$

$$\frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{L_{1}A_{2}}{L_{2}A_{1}} = \frac{20}{R_{2}} = \frac{L_{1}LA_{1}}{4L_{1}AA_{1}} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$R_{2} = 320\Omega$$

$$\frac{P_{w_1}}{P_{w_2}} = \frac{v_1^2 R_2}{R_1 Y_2^2} = \frac{300}{P_{w_2}} = \frac{320}{20} = 16$$

$$P_{w_2} = 31.25W$$

$$E = P_w \times t = 31.25 \times 2 = 62.5J$$

الاجابكات

① (24 〇 (25

$$R_{ZY} = \frac{5 \times 2R}{5 + 2R} = 2.5\Omega$$
 (26)

$$R = 2.5\Omega$$

$$R_{YX} = \frac{(5 + 2.5) \times 2.5}{(5 + 2.5) + 2.5} = 1.875\Omega$$

① (27

■ عبد فتح المغتاح

$$B = \frac{\frac{60}{6+2} = 75A}{L} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 7.5 \times 100}{\frac{20 \times 10^{-2}}{5 \times 4.71 \times 10^{-3} T}}$$

عيد علق المعتاح 🔳

$$I = \frac{60}{2+2} = 15A$$

$$I_{\text{color}} = \frac{15 \times 2}{6} = 5A$$

$$B = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 100 \times 5}{20 \times 10^{-2}} = 314 \times 10^{-3} T$$

0 (30

$$\sum_{36-V_{ab}-12-3\times(5+s+1)=0}^{V=0}$$

$$V_{ab}=3V$$

 $B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d}$ $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \times 2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{3}$ (1g 4π × 10-> = 6754

Ø (30

$$I = \frac{B \times 2\pi d}{\mu} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-8} \times 2\pi \times 9 \times 10^{3}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}$$
$$= 675A$$

$$\frac{\rho_{v_A}}{\rho_{v_B}} = \frac{v_A^2 R_B}{v_B^2 R_A} = \frac{v_A^3 \rho_{1B} L_B r_A^2}{v_B^2 \rho_{2A} L_A r_B^2} = \frac{80}{20} = \frac{220^2 r_A^2}{24^2 r_B^3}$$

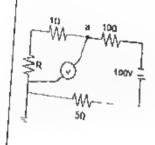
$$\frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2} = \frac{144}{3025}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{r_A^2}{r_B^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{3025}} - \frac{12}{55}$$

① (21 $V = I \times R'$ من الدائرة (1) $=0.6 \times 20 \times \frac{40}{20 + 40} = 8V$ $R_m = \frac{V - V_d}{I_g} = \frac{120 - 8}{\frac{1}{40}} = 560\Omega$ (2) من الدائرة

(22

(23



$UC = C \times \frac{V}{\lambda} = 2 \Lambda$

$$L_2 = 2L_1$$

$$\frac{L_1}{L_2} = \frac{N_{2}^2 + 2L_1}{N_{2}^2 + 2N_1} = \frac{N_{1}^2 + 2L_1}{4N_{1}^2 + L_1}$$

$$L_2 = 2L_1 \to X_{L2} = 2XL_1 \to I_2 = \frac{1}{2}I_1$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{L} = \frac{\frac{1 - 2rN}{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times N}}{\frac{3 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times N}{10^{-2}N}} = 0.57$$

$$X_{L} - 2x \frac{22}{7} x \frac{7}{11} x 50 = 2000$$

$$Z = \sqrt{20^{2} + 200^{2}} = 20\sqrt{101}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{101}{20\sqrt{101}} = \frac{\sqrt{101}}{20} = 0.5A$$

$$J = \frac{100000}{2000} = 50A$$

21 × 10-1 2 00

O(lg

Θ^[5]

0(22

$$P_{\text{III}}(UUU) = 50^2 \times Z = 5000W$$

95% =
$$\frac{95000}{100000} \times 100 = 35$$

(1)

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{36 \times 10^{-3}}{9} = \frac{1}{250}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{1C}} = \frac{1}{49} = 125 \text{Hz}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{49}{121} \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{250}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{\frac{49}{121} \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{250}}}$$

سنلاسالاهما

$$F_{m} = F_{a}$$

$$B1U = mg$$

$$I = \frac{mg}{8} = \frac{0.4}{0.5x1} = 0.8A$$

$$VVIII (100 M)$$

$$VVIII (100 M)$$

$$V_1 = 4V$$
 $I = Zer_0 V_2 = 16V$
 $Q_2 = 16V$

$$V_1 = 4 + 2 = 6V = 4 + 1r_1 \text{ which the } V_2 = 16 - 4 = 12V = 16 - 1r_2 \text{ mag}$$

$$\frac{z}{r_1} = \frac{4}{r_1} \gg \gg r_1 = \frac{r_2}{2} \gg \gg r_2 = 2r_1$$

$$R_x = (1 - \text{volion})_{R_{\text{lead}}}$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$$
 Supply

$$R_{x} = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} R_{440}$$

(5 لأنغاء المفاومة وفتصبح دائرة فلف جث عديت المفاومة يتغدم ميها فرق الجهد على شدة التيار 4034619

() ()

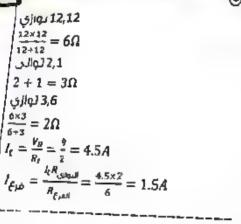
$$I_{t} = \frac{22}{2R} = \frac{11}{R}$$

$$V_{s-1}(R+r_{s})$$

$$\frac{11}{R} \left(2R + R + \frac{1}{4}R \right) = 35.75 \text{ V}$$

0.0

الاجابكات



$$\Theta(25)$$

$$B_x \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

$$B_x \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

$$B_y \propto \frac{1}{3d}$$

$$B_y \approx \frac{3d}{d} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{V_{B}}{20 \times 5} = \frac{V_{B}}{R_{C} + 7} = \frac{V_{B}}{35 + 1} = \frac{V_{B}}{36}$$

$$R_{A} = \frac{20 \times 5}{20 + 5} = 4\Omega$$

$$I_{Alphi Co, Document 1 days} = \frac{V_{B}}{19 + 1} = \frac{V_{B}}{20}$$

$$\frac{I_{Alphi Co, Document 1 days}}{I_{Alphi}} = \frac{V_{B} \times 20}{36 \times V_{B}} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$slope = \frac{I_s}{1} = I_s R_s = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1V$$

$$V_s = V_g = I_g R_g$$

$$0.1 = 50I_g \rightarrow I_g = \frac{0.1}{50} = 2 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$X_L = 2 \times \frac{22}{7}$	C 125 v 49	/	7
$X_{L} = 2 \times \frac{22}{7}$	$X_{L} = X_{C}$	× 10-2 = 3	Oin
	$X_{c} = \frac{7}{22}$		1
			O(18
			0(19
			O(30

$$F = \frac{1}{r} = 6.6 \times 10^{15} H_{Z} \qquad \Theta(21)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{15}} S$$

$$I = \frac{Ne}{t} = \frac{1 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{15}}}$$

$$\approx 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A \approx 1 mA$$

$$P_{w} = \frac{V^{2}}{R}$$
 $100 = \frac{220^{2}}{R_{0.0010}} \gg \gg \gg R_{0.0000} = 484\Omega$
 $1000 = \frac{220^{2}}{R_{0.0010}} \gg \gg \gg R_{0.0000} = 484\Omega$





⊙ (6

① (7

8) ①

① (9

 $\frac{J.S}{C} = V.s = webber$

⊙(10

()[29

O(28

©(30

 $B = \frac{\mu I N}{2r} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{1}{4}}{2\pi \times 10^{-2}} = 5 \times 10^{-5} T$ $E_T = B_{\phi, \text{th}} - B_{\phi, \text{th}}$ $= 5 \times 10^{-5} - 6 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 4.4 \times 10^{-5} T$

الاجابكات



O(11

<mark>⊕(12</mark>

$$sin30 = \frac{d}{20cm}$$

$$d = sin30 \times 20 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 10 \times 10^{-2} m$$

$$B = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi d} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times I}{2\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-6} I$$

O(13

0(14

O(15

 $\frac{20.807}{5} = \frac{18}{5} = 0.36A$

$$V = V_B - ir$$
 >>>> 18 = 22 - 0.36r >>>
>> $r = \frac{10}{10}$

 $\gg r = \frac{10}{9} \Omega$

O(16

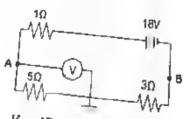
0 (1

$$R = \frac{\rho_{\sigma} L}{A} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^{-8} L}{10 \times 10^{-6}} = 2.8 \times 10^{-3} L$$

$$I = \frac{V_8}{R} = \frac{3}{2.8 \times 10^{-3} L}$$

$$E = RV = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} L$$

$$F = B/L = 10^{-3} x \frac{3}{2.8 \times 10^{-3} L} \times L$$
$$= 1.07 N$$



 $V = IR = V_A = I_t \times 5 = 7.5$

$$I_{\ell} = \frac{v_B}{R_{\ell}} = 1.5 = \frac{I_{\ell} = 1.5A}{1+3+5+R_B}$$
 $R_B = 3\Omega$

① (3

0 (2

(4)

© (5

©(24

$$F = \frac{116}{2} = 58$$

$$V_{max} = 66$$

$$I_{max} = 2$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{66}{2} = 33$$

$$L = \frac{X_{L}}{2nF} = \frac{33}{2xnx58} = 0.09H$$

$$B = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d}$$

$$B_{xt} = B_{xt} - B_{xx} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2d} = \frac{\mu l}{\pi d} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$B_{yt} = B_{yt} - B_{y2} = \frac{\mu l}{2\pi d} - \frac{\mu l}{2\pi \times 2d} = \frac{\mu l}{\pi d} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$B_{xt} = B_{yx}$$

$$A \pi d$$

$$A \pi d$$

©(18

O(19

©(20

المعدد توصيل

فرق الجهد عاللوازي ثابت

©(25 كبرث 2A a واللول يقطة 2+ $1 \approx 3$ **20V** ڪيرش 5Ω ₹ (=0 الثائن المسار **1A** بغلق 18+ 3 x 5

20 $R = 5\Omega$ $V = 1 \times 5 = 5V$

 $R_{s} = l_{g}R_{g} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{2l_{g} - l_{g}} = R_{g}$ $R_{s} = R_{g}$ $U_{s} = \frac{1}{4}l \rightarrow l = 4l_{g}$ $R_{s} = l_{g}R_{g} = \frac{l_{g}R_{g}}{4l_{g} - l_{g}} = R_{g}/3$ $\frac{R_{s1}}{R_{s2}} = \frac{R_{g}}{R_{g}} = \frac{3}{1}$

 $I_g = \frac{1}{2}I \rightarrow I = 2I_g$

 $\mathbb{C}(26)$ $X_L = 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.2 = 62.8$ $Z_L = \sqrt{40^2 + 62.8^2} = 74.46$ قصون النيار ومرق الجهد يجب ثبوت المعاومة $Z_1 = \sqrt{74^2 + (62.8 - 54.2)^2} = 74.49$ $Z_1 \cong Z_2$

 $l_{z} = \frac{3V_{8} - V_{8}}{3R + 2R + \frac{1}{2}R + \frac{1}{4}R} = \frac{2V_{8}}{\frac{23}{4}R} = \frac{\frac{9}{23}R}{\frac{9}{23}R}$ $\frac{V_{18,1132}}{V_{20,1232}} = \frac{V_{81} - Ir_{1}}{V_{82} + Ir_{2}} = \frac{3V_{8} - \frac{8}{23}V_{8} \times \frac{1}{4}R}{V_{8} + \frac{8}{23}V_{8} \times \frac{1}{2}R}$ $= \frac{3V_{8} - \frac{2}{23}V_{8}}{V_{8} + \frac{4}{23}V_{4}} = \frac{\frac{67}{23}V_{8}}{\frac{27}{23}V_{8}} = \frac{67}{27}$

الاجابكات





$$v = IR = 4V \odot (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \frac{20}{R+x} \\
4 &= \left(\frac{20}{R+x}\right) \times R \\
x &= 4R
\end{aligned}$$

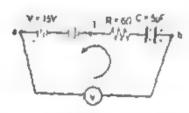
- ① (9
- ① [10
- O (11
- ① (12
- O (13

Slope =
$$\frac{V}{R_m} \bigodot \{14$$

$$R_{m} = \frac{y - V_{\theta}}{R_{m}} \qquad \therefore Slope = I_{\theta}$$
$$= \frac{15 - 12}{750 - 600} = 0.02A$$

(15

$$V_{\text{color}} = \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{15\mu}{5\mu} = 3V$$



يتطبيق فانون كبرشوف الثاني علي المسار

$$V_{ab} = V_C + V_R - V_{a_{cl}|a_{cl}}$$

3 + (3 × 6) - 15 = 6V

9(16

O{17

P#"20

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{X_L}{R} = \frac{R}{\frac{2R}{2}}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{R}{26.56^\circ}$$

$$\theta_3 = 45^\circ$$

$$\tan \theta_2 = \frac{R}{2R} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = 26.56^\circ$$

 $\Delta\theta = 45 - 26.56 = 18.4^{\circ}$

F = 81L sin 8 8 12

 $I = \frac{F}{BL\sin\theta} = \frac{2.4}{0.2 \times 1.5 \times \sin 90} = 8A$ واستخدام فلملح لثيد اليسري يكون اتجاه النيار من ط

القوة على السلك الاوسط = صعر

$$\frac{l_1}{d_1} = \frac{l_3}{d_3} \Rightarrow \frac{d_3}{d_3} = \frac{l_1}{l_3} = \frac{R_3}{R_1} = \frac{5R}{3R} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta_1}{\tan \theta_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_1} = \frac{\tan 30}{\tan 45} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \bigcirc (4)$$

$$= \frac{C_2}{C_1} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

 $R = \frac{V}{I} \ (6)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\rho_e L}{A} = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{V t}{N \pi} \\ \frac{1}{A} = \frac{V t}{N \pi \cdot \rho_e L} \\ A = \frac{N \pi \cdot \rho_e L}{V t} = \pi \tau^2 \\ \tau^2 = \frac{N \pi \cdot \rho_e L}{V \cdot t \cdot 2\pi} \\ \sqrt{r^2} = \frac{V \cdot t \cdot 2\pi}{V \cdot t \cdot 2\pi} \end{cases}$$

2 × 10¹⁹ × 1 6 × 10⁻¹⁸ × 3.14 × 10⁻⁷ × 200 64 x 1 x 3,14 $= 1 \times 10^{-3} m$



$$Z = \sqrt{40^2 + (70 - 40)^2} = 50$$

$$= \frac{emf_{eff}}{Z} = \frac{250}{50} = 5A$$

$$R = 70 - 40 = 300$$

= $5 \times 30 = \frac{V}{150V} \approx 1R$

كيرشوف الباني علي المسار 1 في انجاه عقارب الساعة المسار 1 في انجاه عقارب الساعة كيرشوف التاب علي المسار 2 عكس) انجاه عقارب الساعة

$$3l_2 - 6 \times 0.5 = -4 + 2$$

 $l_2 = 0.33$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{\rho_e I}{A} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\Omega$$

$$= \frac{0.05 \times 10^{-4} \times 10}{0.1 \times 10^{-4}} = 5\Omega$$
(§ (8)

 $E=I^2Rt\gg E\propto R$ خبر خمیة حرارة فې اخبر مقاومة في السلك $E=I^2Rt\gg E$

$$R = \frac{\rho_e l}{A} = \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 5}{0.1 \times 10^{-4}} = 25\Omega$$

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	—— ⊕ (28
	V = 10 (0) 140

$$V_{E_0|\Delta R,U_0,U_0} = 2 \times 6 = 12V$$
 $V = 1R (3) (29)$

$$P_w = \frac{V^2}{R} = 12 = \frac{12^2}{R}$$

 $R = 12\Omega$

$$R = 12\Omega R$$

$$I_{0} = I_{1} + I_{2} + I_{3}$$

$$=2+\frac{12}{9}+\frac{12}{12}=\frac{13}{3}A$$

30) ③ غبل الحوران

$$B_{\rm T} = \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{B^2 + \chi^2 B^2}$$

$$\sqrt{5} B = \sqrt{1 + X^2} B$$

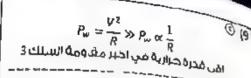
$$5 - 1 + X^2$$

$$X^2 = 4$$

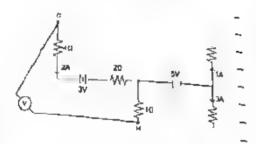
$$x \mid X = Z \mid \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{_{\sqrt{2}} | X |_{A}} = Z \mathcal{B}$$

$$B_T = 2B - B = B$$

$$B_T = 2B + B = 3B$$



ى چى لاموضځ a الى 8 طول بسك الريوستات بيقى فالمقاومة ينقل فشدة الثيار تريد



بتطبيق خيرشوف الثاني عبى مسار

الغولتميتز $3 = 12 \cdot 2 - V_{GH}$ $V_{GH} = 10 - 3 = 7V$

(11

لخي يعمل المصباخ بخامل شدته لابد ان تخون القدرة المستهلخة فيه 0.45W فيكون فرق الجهد بين x و يكون 1.57 فيكون شدة ثيار المغاومة Ω3

$$l_{L} = \frac{6-15}{3} = 1.5A$$

متكون المقاومة المكافئة بين x و ي في

$$R = \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{A} = \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{n\tau^{4}}$$

$$R_{\text{Extracell}, l.s.} = \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{n\sigma^{2}}$$

$$R_{\text{Extracell}, l.s.} = \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{n\sigma^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}\frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{n\sigma^{2}}$$

$$R_{t} = \left(\frac{1}{4} + 1 + \frac{1}{4}\right)\frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{\pi\alpha^{2}} = 15\frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{\pi\alpha^{2}}$$

$$I_{t} = \frac{12}{15\frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{\pi\alpha^{2}}} = 8\frac{\pi\alpha^{2}}{\rho_{e^{l}}}$$

$$V_{AB} = 8\frac{\pi\alpha^{2}}{\rho_{e^{l}}} \times \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{\pi\alpha^{2}} = 8V$$

$$V_{CA} = 8\frac{\pi\alpha^{2}}{\rho_{e^{l}}} \times \frac{\rho_{e^{l}}}{4\pi\alpha^{2}} = 2V$$

$$\frac{V_{AB}}{V_{CA}} = \frac{8}{2} - 4$$

① (14

 $mf = emf_{max} sin \theta$ -30°

الراوية بين المها و المجال = °30 - °90 = °0

① (16

⊙ (17

تغرضاته يستحقرمنة للوصول إلى بصف القيمة انعظمي للمرة الاولى

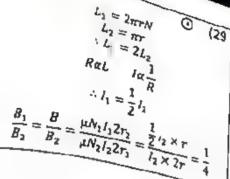
$$t_1 \rightarrow 30$$

$$X \rightarrow 150$$

$$X = \frac{t \times 150}{30} = 5t_1$$

(18

الافائك



$$B_{ab...l} = B_{a...l.}$$

$$B_{ab...l} = B_A - B_B$$

$$= \frac{\mu \times 4.5}{2\pi \times 0.5} - \frac{\mu \times 1.5}{2\pi \times 0.5}$$

$$= 1.2 \times 10^{-6} T_{c...l.}$$

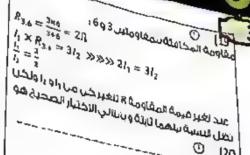
$$\frac{\mu}{1 \times 10^{-6}} = \frac{\mu \times 1 \times 1}{2 \times 10\pi \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$A_{ab...l} = B_{a...l.}$$

$$A_{ab...l} = A_{ab...l.}$$

$$A_{ab...l.} = A_{ab...l.}$$

$$A_$$



0	(2:	2
C	(2	3
) (2	4

$$B = \frac{\mu I N}{2\tau} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1 \times 10}{2 \times 5 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.26 \times 10^{-4} T$$

$$B_{s} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{(\frac{2}{2})^{2} + (\frac{B}{2})^{2}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\frac{126 \times 10^{-4}}{2})^{2} + (\frac{126 \times 10^{-4}}{2})^{2}}$$

$$= 8.9 \times 10^{-5} T$$
(27)

الاجابكات



12) ① بإداد الي اربعه أمثال

⊕ (13

$$\begin{split} KE &= E - E_w \\ 6E &= E_{\text{uplan}} - 4E \\ E_{\text{uplan}} &= 10E \end{split}$$

⊚ (14

⊕ (15

© (16

$$\frac{E_{w}}{v_{c}} = \frac{j}{Hz} = \frac{j}{\frac{1}{S}} = j.s = Kg \ m^{2}.s^{-1}$$

⊕ (17

$$V \rightarrow v^{2}$$

$$2V \rightarrow x^{2}$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{2V v^{2}}{V}$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} v$$

© (18

⊕(19

© (20

©(21

⊕(22

$$E_{\text{Uplike}} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{3}}{200 \times 10^{-9}} = 9.9 \times 10^{-19} \text{ }$$

 $E_{w} = E - KE = 9.9 \times 10^{-19} - 5 \times 10^{-19}$

 $=4.9x10^{-19}$

 $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$ 0 $T_1 > T_2$ λ_1 $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$ $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$ $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$ $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$

 $R_t \downarrow I_t \uparrow T \uparrow \qquad 0$ $T\alpha \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $\uparrow \lambda \downarrow \downarrow$

اللول الاصفر اقل طول موجي من اللون البرنغالب

3) © °4800A = \$ افل طاقة هي اكبر طول موجي بشرطان يكون الطول الموجي للضوء الساقط اقل من او يساوي الطول الموجي (لدرج

 $\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{hv_1 - hv_c}{hv_2 - hv_c} = \frac{(3 \times 10^6)^2}{(6 \times 10^6)^2}$ $= \frac{2hv - hv}{E - hv}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{hv}{E - hv}$

4hu = E - hv , E = 5hr

 $E_z - E_1 = 5hv - 2hv = 3hv$

© (5

· ----- ③ (7

⊙ (8

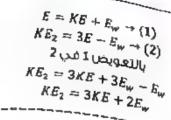
·---- (9

O(10

<u>O</u>(11

اللجابات

©(32



$$(KE)_{1} = \frac{v_{1} - v_{c}}{v_{2} - v_{c}}$$

$$\frac{0.18}{4.32} = \frac{6x10^{14} - v_{c}}{1.6x10^{15} - v_{c}}$$

$$v_{c} = 5.565x10^{14}Hz$$

$$KE = hv - hv_{c}$$

$$h = \frac{(KE)_{1}}{v_{1} - v_{c}} = \frac{0.18x16x10^{-19}}{6x10^{14} - 5.565x10^{14}}$$

$$h = 6.62x10^{-34}f.s$$

$$E_{w} = \frac{hv}{e} = \frac{\frac{E - E_{w}}{hv - E_{w}}}{\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 4 \times 10^{14}}{1.6 \times 10^{-14}}} = 1.656 eV$$

$$(34)$$

$$E = E_w \rightarrow 1$$

$$KE = \frac{hc}{\frac{\lambda}{4}} - E \rightarrow 2$$

$$KE = 4E - E = 3E$$



$$0.8 - 0.5 = 50\%E$$

$$E = 0.6\pi V$$

$$KE = E - E_{w}$$

$$0.5 = 0.6 - E_{w}$$

$$E_{w} = 0.1 \text{eV}$$

$$E_{w} = 0.1 \text{eV}$$

$$E_{w} = 0.1 \text{eV}$$

$$\frac{(KE)_1}{(KE)_2} = \frac{h(v_1 - v_c)}{h(v_z - v_c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4x10^{18} - v_c}{6x10^{15} - v_c}$$

$$8x10^{15} - 2v_c = 6x10^{15} - v_c$$

$$v_c = 2x10^{15}Hz$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{m2}}{\lambda_{m1}} = \frac{\Gamma_1}{\Gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{4000}{100} = \lambda_{m2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{m2}}{5000} = \frac{\lambda_{m2}}{2\mu m}$$

$$\lambda_{m2} = 1.6\mu m$$

$$\frac{(KE)_B}{(KE)_A} = \frac{\nu - 0.5\nu}{\nu - 0.25\nu} - \frac{2}{3}$$

الاجاب



الحرس الثالب

$$\Delta E = E_{inditio} - E_{circle}$$
 (6

$$\Delta E = hc \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{hc} = \frac{\Delta E}{hc} = \frac{4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-3}}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{\lambda_2 \lambda_1} = \frac{\Delta E}{hc} = \frac{4 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}$$
$$= 3.22 \times 10^6 m^{-1}$$

0 (7

$$\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = eV$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{eV}{0.5m_e}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{897 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{0.5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-32}}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{\frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 17.76 \times 10^{6}}{\lambda = 4.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$$

$$\lambda = 4.1 \times 10^{-11} \times 10^{10} = 0.414^{\circ}$$

O (8

⊙(10

$$2\frac{hv}{c}\phi_c = 2\frac{P_w}{C}$$

$$\frac{h}{\lambda}\phi_c = \frac{P_w}{C}$$

$$\phi_{t} = \frac{P_{w} \cdot \lambda}{h \cdot c} = \frac{6625 \times 10^{-10} \times 300 \times 10^{-3}}{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{18} \times 60 \approx 1 \times 10^{19} \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{19} \frac{1}{$$

 $K.E = \frac{1}{2} m_{e \, v^2}$

$$\frac{(K.E)_1}{(K.E)_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{(\lambda_2)^2}{(\lambda_1)^2} = \frac{KE}{64KE}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 8\lambda_2$$

$$\Delta\lambda = 8\lambda_2 \quad \lambda_2 = 7\lambda_2$$

$$\mu \times III \text{ divini} = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_1} = \frac{7\lambda_2}{8\lambda_2} = \frac{7}{8} \times 100$$

$$= 87.5\%$$

$$E = m C^{2}$$

$$E = 5 \times 10^{-27} \times (3 \times 10^{8})^{2}$$

$$E = 4.5 \times 10^{-10} /$$

الميخروسخوب الضوئب

$$\lambda_1 \approx \frac{h C}{E} \approx \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8}{496.88 \times 10^{-22}}$$
 $\approx 3.99 \times 10^{-7}$

الملكروسخوب الالكتروس

$$\lambda_2 - \frac{h}{PL} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{7.626 \times 10^{-23}} = 8.68 \times 10^{-12}$$

الطول الموجي للجسم $400 \times 10^{-9} = 4 \times 10^{-7}$

يما إن الطول الموجي للجسم أكبر من الطول الموجي للغوتونات المستحدمة في

المنكروسخوب الضوئي والإلكترونت في الميكروسكوب الإلكتروني إدا يمكى رؤية الحسمانجلاهما

Θ₍₅

اللجابات



 $\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.17)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.17)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ ($\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$) $\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ $\frac{(0.17)}{(0.15)}$ $\frac{h}{h} = \frac{h}{h} + m_e V$ $\frac{h}{h} = \frac{h}{h} - m_e V$ $\lambda_{221} = \frac{h}{h} - m_e V$

$$= \frac{10025 \times 10^{-34}}{\left(\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{1 \times 10^{-9}}\right) - 9.1 \times 10^{-33} \times 2 \times 10^{5}}$$

= 1.38 × 10⁻⁹m

$$\frac{(K E)_{1}}{(K.E)_{2}} = \frac{(PL_{1})^{2}}{(PL_{2})^{2}} = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(K E)_{1}}{2(K.E)_{1}} = \frac{\lambda_{2}^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{\text{UQIJQH}}}{\lambda_{\text{UQIQH}}} = \frac{m_{\text{UQIQH}}}{m_{\text{UQIJH}}} = \frac{9.1 \times 10^{-31}}{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{UQIQH}} = 1835.16 \lambda_{\text{UQIQH}}$$

$$m_{1}V = \frac{h}{\lambda} \qquad m_{1} \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{1}} = \frac{85m}{m} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K E = \frac{1}{2} m v^{2} \times m$$

$$K E = \frac{1}{2} m^{2} v^{2}$$

$$K E = \frac{\rho L^{2}}{2m}$$

$$K E = \frac{3}{2} p L_{1} = \frac{3}{2} p L_{1}$$

$$(K E)_{1} = \frac{4}{3} (K E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} (K E)_{1} - (K E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} (K E)_{1} - (K E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} (K E)_{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} (K E)_{1} = \frac{5}{4} \times 100 = 125$$

(14

 $\Delta PL = PL_1 - (-PL_1) = 2PL_1$ $PL = \frac{\Delta PL}{2} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-27}}{2} = 1.5 \times 10^{-27}$ $PL = \frac{hv}{2}$ $PL = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-27} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}{2}$

$$v = \frac{PL.C}{h} = \frac{1.5 \times 10^{-27} \times 3 \times 10}{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}$$
$$= 6.8 \times 10^{14}$$

الاحابكات



(30

 $\lambda = \frac{C}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^{36}} \times 10^{30} = 100 \, A^{\circ}$ الطول الموجي بإداد← يمكن أن يكون 110.4

⊙ (31

① (32

 $\phi_L = \frac{0.9 \times 10^{-3}}{}^{P_W} = E \ \phi_L$ -= 3 × 10⁻⁴ Photon /sec معددل اتبعاث الإلكترونات معدل البعات الفوتونات $= \frac{12 \times 10^{-6}}{3 \times 10^{-4}} \times 100 = 4\%$

⊕ (33

(34

 $P_{w} = h v \phi_{L}$ $P_{w} = h v \frac{n}{t}, \quad P_{w} = \frac{h c n}{\lambda t}, \quad n = \frac{P_{w} \lambda t}{h c}$ $= \frac{6000 \times 10^{-10} \times 39.6 \times 1 \times 0.02}{10.02}$ $6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}$ $\approx 2.4 \times 10^{18} e^{-3}$

© (35 $\lambda = \frac{h}{\rho_L} = \frac{h}{m.V}$ $V = \frac{h}{m \cdot \lambda} \approx \frac{6.623 \times 40}{91 \times 10^{-31} \times 6.6 \times 10^{-9}}$

⊙ (36 $\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 \approx eV \ , \ v \approx \sqrt{\frac{2eV}{m_e}}$

 $P_{w} = h \nu \phi_{L}$ 100×10^{3}

⊙ ⁽²³ **⊙**(24

@₍₂₅

ن الخهربي يبلغ عنه 200% ضوء

 $F = \frac{2 \times 0.2 \times 200}{3 \times 10^8} = 2.67 \times 10^{-7}$

 $V = \frac{h}{m_e \, \lambda} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 1 \times 10^{-10}}$ $= 7.28 \times 10^6 m/s$

(28

 $K E \propto (PL)^2$ $\frac{1}{\lambda} \propto (PL)^2$

 $\frac{(K E)_1}{(K E)_2} = \frac{\lambda_2^2}{\lambda_1^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

 $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_*} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

 $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \lambda_1$

100 × (1 - أيَّ) ≈ يغتا، قيس

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اللافانسات



$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} \qquad v = \frac{h}{m\lambda}$$

$$v = 1.09 \cdot 10^{6} \text{m/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\kappa_{e-\overline{e}_2}}{\kappa_{e}} \qquad \textcircled{3} \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta E = E4 \sim E2 = \frac{br}{\lambda} \qquad \lambda = \frac{br}{E4 - E2}$$

$$2\pi r = \lambda$$

$$3.32 * 10^{-10} \lambda - 2\pi * 0.529 * 10^{-10} =$$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{3.4}} = 2$$
 , $r = \frac{\pi - \lambda}{2\pi} = \frac{2 \cdot 6.69}{2 \cdot \pi} = 2.13 \text{ Å}$

$$E3 - E2 = hv \qquad v = \frac{E3 - E2}{h} O(14)$$

$$Em = Ek = \frac{-13 \text{ 6eV}}{9} - \frac{-13 \text{ 6eV}}{1} = 12.09\text{eV}$$

$$= N - EL = \frac{-13.6 \text{ev}}{16} - \frac{-13.6 \text{ev}}{4} = 2.55 \text{ev}$$

= 176 V

10.2eVa.obuqqovqqq(s)

$$\Delta E = E_{D} - E_{O}$$

$$E_{D} = \Delta E + E_{O} = \frac{w}{r} - 13.6e_{V} = \frac{1}{r}$$

En =
$$-54.4 \cdot 10^{-20}$$
 = $\frac{-13.6 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}}{n^2}$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6 * 1.6 * 10^{-19}}{54.4 * 10^{-20}}} = 2$$

$$-3 \text{ Aev} = \frac{-13.6 \text{ e}}{\pi^2}$$
 $2\pi r = \pi \lambda$

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{3.4}} = 2 \qquad \lambda = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2.13}{2} = 6.69 \text{ Å}$$



اللجانكات



$\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.04 \cdot 10^{-18} = 12.75 \text{ eV}$ $= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{0.65}} = 4$ $= \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} = \frac{40}{13.32} \approx 3$ $\frac{5}{4} \text{ U (28)}$ $E = h_0$ $\frac{5}{4} \text{ U (28)}$ $E = h_0$ $\frac{5}{4} \text{ U (28)}$ $\frac{36e}{64 - e} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85 \text{ eV}$ $\frac{36e}{16} = 0.85 \text{ eV}$	(19)
$\Delta E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = 2.04 * 10^{-18} = 12.75ev$ $= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{0.85}} = 4$ $= \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} = \frac{40}{13.32} \approx 3$ $E = bu$	
$= 13.6 - \frac{13.6}{n^2}$ $= 2\pi r = \frac{40}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi r}{13.32} \approx 3$ $E = hu$	
$\int \frac{\frac{13.6}{h^2} = 0.85}{h^2} = 0.85 \qquad n = \sqrt{\frac{13.6}{0.85}} = 4$ $= \frac{2\pi r}{\lambda} = \frac{40}{13.32} \approx 3$ $E = hu$	
$\frac{5}{6} \cup \bigcirc (28)$ $E = hu$	0 (21
E = hu	
$ \frac{E = h_0}{\frac{9}{42}} = \frac{E_2 - E_2}{E_4 - E} = \frac{\frac{-13.6}{4} + 13.6}{\frac{116}{12} + 13.6} = \frac{10.2}{12.75} - \frac{4}{7} \qquad \frac{13.6e}{n^2} = \frac{13.6e}{16} = 0.85ev $	
$u2 = \frac{5}{4}u$	(55
$ \bigcirc (29) = n\lambda $	(23
$\lambda = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^{8}}{13.6 * 16 * 10^{-19}} = 9.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$ $\log e = \frac{rn}{n} = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$	
©(30) C ©	(24
$B \bigcirc (31)^{AE} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.625 * 10^{-34} * 3 * 10^{8}}{1027.5 * 10^{-10}}$ $0 \bigcirc (32)^{AE} = -1.51 + 13.6 = 12.09ev$	
14,0460	i
عفي الانتعال ——— (33)⊙موى البيغسجية	
$u_1 > u_3 \in (34)$ $\frac{E_L - E_K}{E_M E_K} \bigcirc (34)$	 25
$1.7 \times 10^{-36} \text{kg} \cdot 0.35$ $U = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{u_A}{u_B} = \frac{(EI - Ek) \cdot h}{(Em - Ek) \cdot h} = \frac{EI \cdot Ek}{E}$	
$0.966 * 1.6 = 10^{-18}$ $Em - Ek$	
$\frac{(3*10^8)^2}{\lambda} = 1.7 \times 10^{-36} \text{kg}$ $= \frac{h_C}{\lambda} \cdot \text{Emin} = E2 - E1 = \frac{-13.6 \text{ev}}{4} - \frac{-13.6 \text{ev}}{1}$ $= 10.2 \text{ev}$ $= \frac{10.2 \text{ev}}{4} - \frac{13.6 \text{ev}}{1}$	6
$= 10.2 \text{ev}$ $\frac{61}{4} = \frac{-13.6 \text{ev}}{4}$	
$\bigcirc (36) = 10.2ev \qquad 4 \qquad -13.6ev$ $\bigcirc (36) = Emax = Eco - E1 = 0 \qquad -13.6ev$	
Emay = 13 6em	
$\frac{\lambda max}{\lambda min} = \frac{E_{max}}{E_{min}} = \frac{\lambda min}{10 \text{ 2ev}} = \frac{4}{3}$	1

اللفانات



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$$\frac{4}{1} = \frac{4d^2}{d^2} = \frac{X \circ \Delta d}{Y \circ \Delta d}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{y \delta_2 dy}{x \delta_2 dy}$$

تتناسب الشدة طيديا مع مربع السعه

$$\frac{Xa_{\infty}}{Ya_{\infty}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- ⊙ (20

21) 😌 تناسب الشدة عدسيا مع مسج المسافة شدة 🕫 2.25 شدة ۲

$$\frac{d_2^2}{d_1^2} = 2.25 \simeq \frac{X \delta = \hat{\omega}}{Y \delta = \hat{\omega}}$$

$$\frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2.25}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

22) 💮 تناسب الشدة عكسيا مع مرنع المسافة

$$\frac{1}{4} = (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{d_1^2}{d_2^2} = \frac{y \cos \dot{w}}{x \cos \dot{w}}$$

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- ⊙ (24
- © (25)

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- ① (12
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 - ① (15





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			© (25)
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		O (3	 D (28
		③ (4	
	قبل عكس الدابود		 (29 (Se)
	$R_r = 2 + \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 40$		 O (30
	$I_{c} = A_{2} = \frac{12}{4} = 3A$ $A_{2} = \frac{3 \times 2}{3} = 2A$		 © (31
į	V ₁ =12V		 ⊚ (32
	۷2=1× 6=6۷ عوباعلانسكم عور 8=2+4 م		 ⊙ (33
	$R_1 = 2 + 6 = 8 \Omega$ $I_1 = A_1 = \frac{12}{8} = 1.5 A$		 ① (34
	$A_{i}=Z_{er_{0}}$ $V_{i}=12V$		 © (35
-	V₂=1 5x6=9V 		 O (36
-		© (5	 ① (37
		O (6	 © (38
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	*	O (8	O (40
	فرق الجشد = 10V=(15-)-(5-) فرق الجشد = 12V= 1=10 = 2A	(9 (⊙	
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المعاومة مراها المعاومة



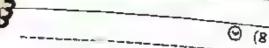
 $R_{\rm c}$ and $= 4R_{\rm c}$ and

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(32	$n = \frac{nt^2}{NA} = \frac{((10)^{15})^2}{2 \times 10^{19}} = 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
(33	$\frac{1}{NA} = \frac{2 \times 10^{19}}{2 \times 10^{19}} = 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
	$P=NA = 2 \times 10^{19} cm^{-3}$ $\Theta(20)$

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الافاني





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$$\beta_{\theta} = \frac{\alpha_{\theta}}{1 - \alpha_{\theta}} = \frac{0.997}{1 - 0.997} = 332.33$$

$$\beta_{a} = \frac{I_{C}}{I_{B}}$$

$$\beta_{e} = \frac{I_{C}}{I_{B}}$$

$$A_{C} = I_{B}\beta_{e} = 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \times 332.33 = 0.066A$$

### ⊕(14

$$V_{cc} = V_2 + V_1$$

$$8 = 3 + V_2$$

$$V_1 = 5v$$

$$I_B = \frac{21}{2.5 \times 10^3} = 8.4 \times 10^{-4} A$$

$$l_{c} = \frac{5}{550} = 9.09 \times 10^{-3} A , l_{E} = l_{C} + l_{E}$$
$$= 9.93 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_C}{I_c} = 10.82$$

$$= 9.93 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_C}{I_R} = 10.82$$

$$\alpha_e = \frac{10.82}{1 + 10.82} = 0.9$$

## ⊕(15

## **(16**

### ⊕(17

### O(18

$$R_{\text{Uverial Model}} = \frac{6 \times 2}{6 + 2} = \frac{5 \times 2}{6 + 2} = \frac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 2}$$
 الدائرة 4 توصیل امامی

$$l_t = \frac{6}{1.5} = 4A$$

$$I_{E_{1} \triangleq 1} = \frac{4 \times 2}{1.5} = 3A$$

## الفصل الثامن الدرس الثاني



$$\beta_{e} = \frac{I_{C}}{I_{B}}, \quad I_{e} = \beta_{e}I_{C}$$

$$\downarrow I_{B} \propto I_{C} \downarrow \rightarrow I_{C}R_{C} \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow \Delta I_{C} \downarrow \Delta I_{C} \downarrow \Delta I_{C} \downarrow \Delta I_{C} \downarrow$$

$$V_{CC} = V_{CE} + I_{CR_C}$$

$$2 = 30 \times 10^{-3} + I_C \times 300$$

$$= 6.566 \times 10^{-3} A$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_C}{I_C} = \frac{6.566 \times 10^{-3}}{I_C}$$

$$\beta_e = \frac{I_c}{I_B} = \frac{6.566 \times 10^{-3}}{6 \times 10^{-4}} = 10.944$$

$$\alpha_e = \frac{\beta_e}{1 + \beta_e} = \frac{10.944}{410.944} = 0.916$$

### ⊙ (35

### ⊙ (36

$$V_{CC} = V_{CE} + I_C R_C$$

$$3 = 1.1 + 350 I_C$$

$$I_C = 5.428 \times 10^{-5} A$$

$$I_B = \frac{0.3}{3500} = 8.57 \times 10^{-5} A$$

$$i_C = 5.428 \times 10^{-5} A$$
 $0.3$ 

$$I_B = \frac{3500}{3500} = 0.57 \times 10^{-1}$$

$$I_E = I_B + I_C = 8.571 \times 10^{-5} + 5.428 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$I_E = I_B + I_C = 8.571 \times 10^{-3} A$$
  
= 5.514 × 10⁻³ A

### ① (37)

Slope = 
$$\frac{\Delta I_B}{\Delta I_C} = \frac{1}{\beta_e} = \frac{4-2}{80-40} = \frac{1}{20}$$
  
 $\beta_e = 20 \leftarrow 2$ 



### 0(21

### علد بواده ۱۹۸۵ لازم کله پیغن بکون الشرخ ۱ 0(22 «بوجد 3 مداخل A,B,C الاحتمالات

### ® (23

### فياميانا ١٥٠٥ تسخاد مزايد (110010)_ء~يضعمارسنعاهة (1001101)2

### O (27

### ⊕(28

### الدائرة(2)هم لأنجهد القاعدة موجب $V_{in} > V_{out}$ , which is a second of the second of t والدائرة(1) off لأن جفد القاعدة سالب V_{out} > V_{in} سكد ثندا بالباعث وتوصيل القاعدة بالباعث وتوصيل القاعدة بالباعث عكس

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# الاجابـــات





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② (13)

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① (18

$$(K.E)_2 = 9 (K.E)_1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2\right)_2 = 9 \left(\frac{1}{2} m_e v^2\right)_1$$

$$v_2^2 = 9 v_3^2$$

$$v v \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{9} \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 \lambda_2$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{3} \lambda_1$$

19) 🕒 نظرية مأكسويل – هير تز

20) © الخلية الكهروضوئية

21) 😌 الخلية الخهروضوئية

22) ⊙عكس أفطاب √22

(2) ⊙مادة المكون(2)

$$\alpha_{\rm e} = \frac{\rho_{\rm e}}{1 + \beta_{\rm e}} = \frac{20}{1 + 20} = 0.952$$
 (38)

① (39

 $I_E = I_C + I_B = 40 + 2 = 42 \text{mA}$ 

### المتحان تراخمي على الحديثة

**⊙** (1

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$$\frac{1}{2}m_{\varepsilon}V^{2}=hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}-\frac{1}{\lambda_{c}}\right)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{hc\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_c}\right)}{0.5 \, m_e}}$$

 $\sqrt{\frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8} \times \left(\frac{1}{350 \times 10^{-9}} - \frac{1}{6000 \times 10^{-10}}\right)}{0.5 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31}}}$ 

 $= 7.2x10^5 m/s$ 

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$R_D = \frac{0.5}{0.4} = 0.5\Omega$	

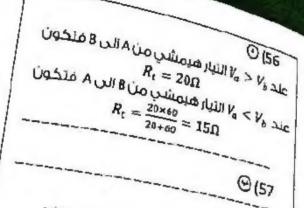
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	λ ₁ ,λ ₂ ② (31
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$\lambda = \frac{bc}{ev}$	$\lambda \propto \frac{1}{4}$ (33) ايفل النصف $\lambda \propto \frac{1}{4}$
	62.1 × 10 ⁻¹² ⊙ (34
$\lambda = \frac{hc}{ev} = \frac{6}{4}$	$ \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 2 \times 10^{4}} = 62.1 \times 10^{-11} $
*	ोहर्ग तुह (32 -
	36) ﴿ لَا تَنْجَرُفُ عَنْ مِسَارِهُا
	37) ⊘شدة ثيار الغنيلة
	○ (38
	⊙ (3)

# الاجابـــات



58) © مويللورة من النوع موجب عند المحُونَ۷ هويللورة من النِللورة فيزدند التيار السَّخِينَ تَقَلَّى مَقَاوَمَةَ الْبِللورة فيزدند التيار

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